THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE

BUSY!

Three of the busiest weeks within the history of our house have just past and we enter upon the fourth with even

Greater Expectations.

Fleeting chances should be grappled ere they pass forever. Now is the time to avail yourself of our

Great Removal

SALE

WE ARE MAKING EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS.

20 Per Cent. Discount

On all goods (except Shirtings, Sheetings, Spool Cotton and Patterns).

Plain Figures.

A child could read them. Don't let this chance slip by—grapple it. Save yourself dollars and secure the most seasonable and satisfying sort of bargains ever offered in a

Dry Goods STORE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK'

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

We will move to 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by P. Heinsberger. jy 21 tf

MERCER & EVANS

Are in a position to sell

GOOD SHOES

EXTREMELY CHEAP,

And They Are Doing That Very Thing.

Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jy 16 tf 115 Princess St.

Bagging and Ties.

25,000 Yards Bagging.

1,000 Bundles Ties.

Let us quote you before making contracts for this season.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,

July 17 tf D&W 226 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVI.—NO. 105. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,812

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Fort Almanac—July 28.

Sun Rises	5.08 A M
Sun Sets	7.08 P M
Day's Length	14 h 05 m
High Water at Southport	1.06 P M
High Water at Wilmington	2.58 P M

Forecast for To-day.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; light southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

Prof. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, is seeking to improve the service. —— A break in the levee below Shreveport, La., threatens to flood all places unprotected by levees. —— Indian Commissioner Browning thinks that the news of the massacre of settlers by Indians at Jackson's Hole is without foundation. —— An interesting feature of the cotton bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department is a chronological table giving a summary of events relating to the growth and consumption of cotton. —— Case Waterman, of Lowell, Mich., was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for attempting to wreck a train. —— Workingmen have come upon additional human remains in the cellar of Holmes' house in Chicago. —— Many arrests made at Oakley, O., for betting on horse races. —— The editor of the Asheville *Citizen* has been sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and to imprisonment for thirty days for contempt of court. —— The jury in the case of John E. Massey against the Norfolk *Pilot* Company, for libel, rendered a verdict giving Mr. Massey $1,600. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼ cents; middling uplands 7 cents; Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra $3.20@3.00; good to choice do $3.00@3.80; wheat dull and firm at 1⅛@1⅜c higher; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 76¼c, afloat 76½c; corn dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 48⅝c; afloat 49@49¼c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c; rosin quiet and steady; strained, common to good $1 55@1 57½.

A Boston paper denies that the Puritans burned witches. They killed them some other way.

Cy Warman has got lots of money out of "Sweet Marie," but it was the people who banged and bawled "Sweet Marie" who paid it.

There isn't much of a prospect of an Indian war growing out of the trouble with the Bannocks, who number all told less than 800, with less than 150 fighters.

Japan is putting in a claim for $37,500,000 against China for the surrender of the Liao Tung peninsula. It is a good thing for China that Japan didn't get some more Tung.

When business is dull in Chicago and the people haven't much to occupy their time or to amuse them, they indict a lot of Aldermen, Judges of elections, etc., and make them furnish the amusement.

Oregon has about 10,000,000 acres covered with dense forest, and dense forest in that country means something, where the trees grow so large, high and close together there is little light in the forest at midday.

There is a chance for some inventor to make some money by inventing a furnace for consuming molasses, with which the sugar plantations of Louisiana are becoming overstocked, without any convenient way of getting rid of the stuff.

A German bimetallist expresses the opinion that the large increase in insanity is due to monometallism. There are a good many people in this country who believe that gold is the only thing fit for money, and they think themselves perfectly sane.

Rev. Mr. Burr of Roxbury, Mass., thinks that very warm spells of weather promote criminality, and we more than half way agree with him. Certain it is that when the temperature climbs there is a good deal of killing, suiciding and general devilment.

Professor Garner, the monkey man, is going back to Africa to study up monkey talk. He is sent out by a Chicago company, which has subscribed $30,000 to cover expenses. The Richmond *Dispatch* informs us that the professor was born in Abingdon, Va., and served in the Confederate army, and for several years after the war taught school. He began to monkey with the monkey language at the Zoological Gardens in Cincinnati.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Printer wanted.
CLYDE LINE—Sailing day.
MERCER & EVANS—Shoes.
JAMES MADDEN—For rent.
SAM'L BEAR, SR—For rent.
BUNTING—Mineral waters.
M. P. TAYLOR, JR—Bicycles.
WORTH & WORTH—Bagging.
S. H. FISHBLATE—Clothing.
JAS. D. NUTT—Open all day.
G. R. FRENCH & SON—Shoes.
C. E. GORDON—Pants to order.
R. M. MCINTIRE—Dry goods.
JOHN KNIGHT—Nursery stock.
NOTICE—Schools and Colleges.
ROBT. R. BELLAMY & CO—Seed.
NOTICE—Episcopal High School.
STEDMAN & WORTH—Insurance.
KATZ & POLVOGT—Removal sale.
J. H. REHDER & CO—Special sale.
W. B. COOPER—Bagging and ties.
BRADDY & GAYLORD—Dry goods.
NOTICE—Citizens B. and L. Ass'n.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO—Change of pier.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

SOL. BEAR—For rent.
F. F. VAIL—Canvassers wanted.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mrs. D. C. Shaw, of Alcola, S. C., is in the city.

— Miss Daisy Woodbury is visiting friends at Cronly.

— Mr. Leo Froman, of Philadelphia, is here on a business visit.

— Mr. J. B. Turner has a position with the Carolina Beach Company.

— Mr. Jas. W. Price has returned from a visit to relatives at Goldsboro.

— Miss Sallie Kelly, of Charlotte, is visiting Miss Nellie Pickard, of this city.

— Miss Mary Davis is spending some time with friends and relatives at Southport.

— Miss Emmie G. Witsell, of Charleston, S. C., is visiting Miss Louise Corbett, of this city.

— Miss Mattie Allen, formerly of this city, but now of Richmond, Va., is in the city, a guest of Mrs. Lola Heide.

— Miss Hannah Betts, of Asheboro, who has been visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Farris, has returned home.

— Mr. W. P. Peterson, of the A. C. L. Auditor's Office, left yesterday for New Britain, Conn., on a very pleasant mission.

— Rev. F. N. Skinner has returned from New York, and Rev. W. B. Oliver from Baltimore. They will fill their respective pulpits to-day.

— Little Lillian Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Fowler, who received a severe fall a few days ago, breaking her arm, was reported yesterday as improving rapidly.

— Mr. Guy. A. Cardwell and Robt. B. Davis, two of the A. C. L. office clever clerks left yesterday by steamer for New York city. From there they will take a pleasure trip up the Hudson and probably go to Montreal.

Capt. N. A. Ramsey, of Durham, is here on a brief visit to old friends. "Aleck" was a gallant Confederate, and he has some old army comrades here who are specially glad to see him. The veteran Dr. W. W. Harriss is looking after his spiritual and personal welfare, and will see that he does not suffer from melancholia.

— Messrs. P. A. Wilcox, Florence; Charles E. Butters, W. H. Butters, Hub; J. L. Walkner, Washington; W. C. Norris, Charlottesville; N. A. Ramsey, Durham; Thomas M. Smith, North Carolina; S. S. Spier, Goldsboro; J. L. Barringer, Florence; T. B. Lewis, North Carolina; F. H. Heath, Durham, Charles Schuster, North Carolina, were in the city yesterday.

Trip Up the River.

An exceedingly pleasant trip was had up the river about twelve miles yesterday, given complimentary to Miss Muse, of Rocky Mount, N. C., who is visiting Misses Mattie, Janie and Lillian Horne, of this city. The party, numbering about twenty-five, went up on a steam launch, and on their return stopped at Thornsboro, and other places along the Northeast river. When they returned a watermelon cutting and lunch was served on the boat, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Rob't C. Platt was chaperone for the party.

Yachting Party.

Miss Margaret Gibson gave a complimentary yachting party yesterday afternoon to Dr. Geo. C. Worth and Miss Emma Chadbourn (who are to be married soon), on the yacht *Bessie May* up Cape Fear river. The party was as follows: Misses Lucy Bacon, Serena Chadbourn, Bessie May Gibson, Margaret Gibson, Emma Chadbourn, Messrs. Geo. C. Worth, F. L. Huggins, F. S. Clark, Henry Stephens. A pleasant jaunt was had and the party returned at 6 o'clock.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

New York Truck Market.

A dispatch to the STAR yesterday from New York says the fruit and vegetable markets were generally quiet and without decided change in prices.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— For other locals see fourth page.

— For other new advertisements see fourth page.

— Local forecast for to-day: Fair; light variable winds.

— The American Legion of Honor has declared another dividend.

— The silver debate is continued on third page of the STAR to-day.

— The *Wilmington* will leave for Carolina Beach at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. to-day.

— Messrs. Katz & Polvogt will move into the store now occupied by Mr. A. D. Brown on October 1st.

— Rev. J. G. Johnson will preach at Fifth Street M. E. Church at 11 a. m., and Rev. W. C. Norman at 8 15 p. m. to day.

— There was no connection at Goldsboro yesterday, and we consequently failed to receive our Raleigh letter.

— The Mutuals beat Schenk's Black Stockings yesterday by a score of eight to two. Good ball was played by both teams.

— August second, next Friday night, is the date decided on by Capt. Jno. W. Harper and Mr. Geo. N. Harriss for their moonlight excursion to Carolina Beach.

— Greensboro will have four teams, with apparatus, at the firemen's tournament at Newbern, viz: one steam fire engine, one hook and ladder and two hose companies.

— Francis Bivens and James Bivens, negroes, were arrested at 9.30 o'clock last night on South Front street near the market house, for creating a disturbance and fighting.

— Crops on the line of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway are in fine condition. The acreage of cotton has been much reduced, while there is a corresponding increase in corn.

— The *Volunteer Fireman* is the title of a handsome semi-monthly publication just established at Greensboro, Jos. J. Stone and F. L. Reid editors and owners. Subscription price 75 cents per year.

— The Harvey-Horr discussion of the free coinage question is very interesting. It gives both sides, and the reader will each determine for himself who has the best of the fight. See page three of the STAR.

— The Bridgers & McKeithan Lumber Company has been incorporated in Sumter county, S. C., with a capital stock of $5,000. Mr. P. L. Bridgers, of Wilmington, is President, and Mr. D. T. McKeithan Secretary and Manager.

— Mrs. Harriet J. Legg, relict of the late Edwin Legg, died at her home in Worcester, Mass., last Friday. Mr. Legg preceded her to the grave but a few months. Both were well known in Wilmington, they having resided here and at Southport a number of years.

— The second series of stock in the Citizens' Building and Loan Association will mature August 31st, and all unredeemed stock in that series will be paid $100 per share on and after September 5th. All mortgages given to secure loans in that series will be cancelled at the same time.

— If a Democratic primary election on the silver question were held in Robeson and Columbus counties tomorrow, it is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the votes would be cast in favor of free coinage. And if such an election were held throughout the State, 70 per cent of the votes would be cast the same way.

— Mr. W. B. Jordan, travelling agent and correspondent of the STAR, is at Panacea Springs, where he may remain several weeks for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to say, is improving. During Mr. Jordan's enforced absence from duty, bills for subscription will be sent direct from the STAR office and we earnestly request subscribers to give them prompt attention.

CITY MARKETS

Vegetables and Melons in Abundance—Fish and Poultry Plentiful.

Truckers are crowding the market with vegetables and melons and prices just now are probably at the lowest point they will reach this season. Poultry and eggs are plentiful, fish as usual in good supply, and fresh meats sufficient to meet all demands and at reasonable prices.

Watermelons sold yesterday all the way from five to twenty cents apiece, and cantaloupes from two to ten cents. Tomatoes, 15 to 20 cents per peck; green corn 10 to 12½c per dozen ears; field peas, 8 to 10c per quart; okra, 5c per quart; beans, 10c; onions, 3 to 5c; new potatoes, 15 to 20c per peck; cabbages, 2½ to 10c each; squashes, 5 to 10c per dozen.

Berries are scarce and sell at 10c per quart. Peaches, poor and in scant supply, 5 to 10c per quart; apples, (some very good) sold at 20 to 25c per peck; pears, 25 to 35c per peck.

Grown fowls sold at 25 to 35c each; spring chickens, 12½ to 20c each, and eggs, 10c per dozen.

In the fish markets there were mullets at 10c per string; blackfish, 10 to 20c; and pigfish, 15c; clams, 12½ and 15c per quart, and oysters the same.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

A. L. Smith, a white man, who came here with the excursionists from Marion, N. C., and was arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit silver dollar on the clerk of the Bonitz House was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Bunting yesterday, and after examination was committed to jail in default of $100 bond for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court in this city.

MODERATION IN ALL THINGS.

This Should Govern All Who Ride Bicycles—Women Should Be Specially Careful.

The subject of the "bicycle back" having been pretty well examined, a London physician has made a timely discovery which he calls the "bicycle face." This is a face with "unwholesome pallor," indicating nervous exhaustion, caused by the constant effort of the rider to maintain an equilibrium. No doubt it is true that many wheelmen are more harmed than benefited by cycling, but is it not true that the most of those who suffer injury thereby do so by reason of their own imprudence? If every man would ride his wheel with that caution and moderation he exhibits in splitting wood or handling a coal scuttle, or working by day for wages, there would be very few cases of unwholesome pallor caused by nervous exhaustion. The young wheelman starts out as if he wanted to break his own record in a race, and, if he keeps it up, ends by breaking his own constitution.

It is of the highest importance that women and girls exercise moderation in the use of the bicycle. A distinguished American physician has said: "Bicycling is harmful to some women all of the time, and to all women some of the time;" and an Atlanta specialist says: "The bicycle is by far more injurious to the health of women than the sewing machine." There are many physicians of high reputation, however, who say that moderate exercise on the bicycle is not injurious to women in ordinary health. It is excessive indulgence in the sport that must be avoided.

HOME MADE ICE.

Every Family Can Soon Make Its Own Supply of Ice—A Remarkable Machine.

"One interesting feature in connection with the ice business," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "is the great increase in the production of ice by machinery. Southern cities now rely on the artificials means of production, and ice has been about as cheap there as in the North. The improvement in this method of production and the fact that filtered water is used makes that the more desirable way of securing ice. Many of these machines are now in use in Northern cities, and they promise to solve the question of cheap and pure ice." The *Press* will probably be interested to learn that machines are being constructed in Charleston, says the *News and Courier*, that will enable every family to make its own supply of ice as needed, by simply turning a crank. We have seen one in operation that is not bigger than a beer keg, and that makes ice in less than a minute. It is the coming comfort of the age, and as it will not cost as much as a bicycle, it will find place in nearly every home. The days of the ice trust are numbered.

SUNDAY SERVCES. I

Services at St. John's Church to-day, 7th Sunday after Trinity, by the Rector, Rev Dr Carmichael. Holy Communion 7.45 a m. Morning Prayer and Sermon 11 o'clock. Sunday School 5 p m.

Services in Seamen's Bethel to-day at 8 p m, conducted by Rev Dr Carmichael. All seafaring and river men cordially invited to attend.

Fifth Street Methodist Church. Preaching to-day at 11 a m by Rev J G Johnson, of the Clinton circuit, and at 8.15 p m by Rev W C Norman, pastor of Grace Methodist Church. Sunday School at 4 p m and class meeting at 7.15 p m.

Rev. John F Butt has returned from District Conference and will fill his pulpit on Sunday, 11 a m and 8 p m.

St Paul's Church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev F N Skinner, rector. Services to-day, 7th Sunday after Trinity, at 11 a m and 8 p m, and Wednesday at 8 p m. All seats free.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Grand rally at the First Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Campbell streets to-day. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev T Black. Sabbath School at 1 p m. At 8 p m a special sermon will be preached to the New Hanover Guards and to the Sons and Daughters of Joseph. Preaching at 8.30 p m by Rev J E Mallette. Strangers and friends welcome. Joseph E Spells pastor.

St Stephen's A M E Church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev E J Gregg pastor. Preaching to-day at 10.30 a m and 8.30 p m by Bishop W J Gaines, D D. At 8 p m Rev H S McClung will will officiate. A cordial welcome to all.

St John's Baptist Church, corner Tenth and Dawson, streets. Rev S King pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, 8 p m and 8 p m.

RICE GROWING FINELY.

Everything Points to a Big Crop Around Savannah.

The rice crop in this vicinity, says the Savannah *News*, is in excellent condition. Some of the planters are apprehensive that the continued heavy rains will have a bad effect, but there have been no indications so far.

The rice is just between seasons now. The harvest water is being turned on and the early rice has begun to "shoot" or develop the heads of grain. It is impossible to make any predictions just yet, but the planters all regard the prospect as very good. The acreage around Savannah this year is about the same as last year, being about 9,000 acres.

Capt. Oscar Grant.

It is understood that Capt. Oscar Grant will be made general manager of the Seacoast Railroad in place of the late Capt. John H. Daniel. Captain Grant has been acting general manager for some time, and his close attention to business added to his aptitude for that work, which was so fully demonstrated on the 4th of July, when he handled twenty trains without the slightest accident, establish the fact that he is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the position with credit both to himself and the railroad.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Suits to be Brought by the City Attorney Under the New Law—The List in the Hands of the City Clerk and Treasurer.

The book containing a list of delinquent taxes due the city of Wilmington, recently compiled at a cost of $350, is a bone of contention between the city attorney and the city clerk and treasurer. The law passed by the last Legislature places the collection of these taxes in the hands of the city attorney, with such associate counsel as he may select, and directs that suit be brought to enforce payment. But the city clerk and treasurer has the book in his possession, and desires to retain it, that he may make settlement and give the proper receipts and credits to delinquent taxpayers who may wish to pay their past due indebtedness to the city.

The matter was informally discussed at a recent meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance. Alderman Hicks, who was present, said that the city attorney had engaged as associate counsel Messrs. Bryant, Ricaud and Weill. He suggested that it would be advisable to give notice by advertisement to delinquent taxpayers that unless taxes were paid by a certain date the claims would be placed in the hands of the city attorney for collection. Section 2 of the Act was read, as follows:

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the City Attorney of the city of Wilmington, together with such associate counsel at he may select, to bring such actions against delinquent persons or property as will enforce the collection and compel the payment of all delinquent taxes, interest and penalties, due to the State, county or city, as the case may be, and counsel shall be entitled to reasonable compensation.

It seemed to be the opinion of the Board of Audit and Finance, as expressed by its chairman, that the book should not be turned over to anybody until the question of "reasonable compensation" is settled, and also; that the city attorney should be required to givebond.

The total amount of delinquent taxes is about $149,000, and of this amount some $80,000 are due upon real estate.

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Record of the Clubs—Gains and Losses in Percentages During the Past Week.

The following is the record of the clubs of the National League, not including result of games played yesterday, which will be found in our telegraphic department:

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	53	33	.619
Pittsburg	47	31	.603
Baltimore	43	30	.588
Boston	41	31	.569
Cincinnati	43	35	.551
Chicago	45	37	.549
Philadelphia	39	33	.542
Brooklyn	39	35	.527
New York	39	36	.520
St. Louis	28	51	.354
Washington	24	44	.353
Louisville	14	58	.194

The games and losses in percentages during the past week are as follows: Cleveland gained 27; Pittsburg gained 26; Baltimore lost 17; Boston gained 8; Cincinnati lost 12; Chicago lost 9; Philadelphia gained 2; Brooklyn lost 9; New York lost 9; St. Louis gained 13; Washington lost 40; Louisville gained 15.

A DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTER.

He Writes a Scorching Reply to a Request From Secretary Hoke Smith.

One of the Georgia postmasters to whom Secretary Hoke Smith sent a package of copies of Senator Carlisle's speech, with a request to circulate them, responded as follows:

LAMAR'S MILL, GA., July 16, 1895.—Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Your letter and copies of speeches recently made by Secretary Carlisle received. I assure you that I will take pleasure is distributing them, should I find any one who desires to read them. But I apprehend that there are very few people in this section of country who care to read Mr. Carlisle on finance since he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. If you can send copies of some of his speeches made when he represented the people of his State in Congress and was not representing a class, as he is now, the people of this section will be glad to read them, or if you can send some of the speeches made by your honorable self a few years ago, when you were trying to make the Populists believe that you and the Democratic party were more friendly to the free coinage of silver than the Populist party was, I am sure the people would read them with pleasure. The people of this section are Democrats, pure and simple, and cannot be fooled, cajoled, bought or bulldozed by the powers at Washington, though they were aided by all the imps of hades, into the support of Republican principles of finance. Their manhood revolts at the idea. They are not fools, neither are they children. They will not be led from their time honored principles by any traitor who, by accident, has got into power or wears the collar of his masters.

"I am, sir, yours respectfully,
"GEORGE T. HOLLEMAN."

SEABOARD AIR LINE MOVES.

Preparing for Closer Competition With the Southern Railway.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 26.—The Seaboard Air Line is preparing to secure a western outlet from Atlanta via Birmingham, in order to be better able to compete with the Southern Railway. Vice President E. St. John and several large Eastern stockholders of the Seaboard are here inspecting prospective terminal facilities and conferring with officials of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad, with a view to concluding traffic arrangements with that line for Western business. The plan of the Seaboard people is said to be to buy the East and West railroad of Alabama, on which they are believed to have options and which President Hoffman and party inspected yesterday, and by building thirty miles on each end of it complete a route from Atlanta to Birmingham, thus giving them a direct route of their own from Portsmouth, Va., to this city.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

ABOUT COTTON.

Exports—The World's Visible Supply—Stocks—Crop Conditions, Etc., as Reported by Clapp and Company.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Exports August 31, 1894, to July 19, 1895, were 6,654,743 bales, out of 9,659,783 bales that came in sight, last season the same time 7,358,890 bales came in sight. United States ports have about 305,544 bales, against 243,808 a year previous. The world's visible supply is 3,053,210 bales, against 2,519,879 July 20, 1894, and 3,061,147 same date in 1893. It decreased last week about 78,000 bales. European stocks of American and afloat for Europe are about 550,000 more than a year ago, indicating that spinners have taken 988,886 bales American more than last year. Out of 1,588,966 more bales imported, Mr. Ellison claims the surplus of cotton in Great Britain and the Continent is 979,000 bales of 400 pounds, or 168,000 bales more than a year ago. He claims the American crop now promises 8,250,000 bales, and may possibly count out 9,250,000 bales. Mr. Neil, of New Orleans, predicts the crop will finally equal 8,500,000 bales, and the lint, per acre, equal 200 pounds. The movement into sight now ranges less than an average, indicating the invisible is very small. Spinners in Georgia and the Carolinas are importing cotton from other States, and pay, in instances, half a cent per pound more than quotations at speculative centres. Stocks in New Orleans and this city are unusually small. Northern spinners have 1,991,494 bales, again 1,538,882 bales last season.

Manchester, Fall River and other leading spinning points report liberal supplies and wages being advanced, and a good demand for manufactured tured goods, with prices higher than in June yet lower than a year ago. Exports of American cotton goods eleven months to June 1, were $499,868 less than same time previous season. New cotton is not appearing as freely and early as in the past, the crop being about two or three weeks late, with many fields reported clean and many as "hopelessly grassy, with the average plant small and puny," and that scarcely any July or "bottom cotton" will appear, yet a good "middle crop" is looked for in August. The last Government report made the Texas condition as 76. That State last season made about one-third of the American crop, and about one quarter of the world's crop. The prevailing opinion appears to indicate general business has improved about 25 per cent., and the feeling is more hopeful, and tendency of prices is upward, rather than towards a lower level; the change being practically caused by seven weeks rain in the cotton belt. The last Government weekly crop report is more favorable to all crops.

Cape Fear Freshet.

There was 21 feet water in the river at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., a rise of 5 4 feet in the previous 24 hours. The report stated further, that the water was then falling. So there is no probability of damage to crops on the lowlands by this freshet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Episcopal High School,

Near Alexandria, Virginia.

L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Principal.
THE FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR
OF THIS WELL-KNOWN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Opens September 25th, 1895.
Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.
jy 28 2m su & we

For Rent,

THAT DESIRABLE STORE No. 18 Market street, at present occupied by Sol. Bear & Co. Three Stores, elevator and basement and all modern improvements. Possession given October 1st.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
july 28 7t 19 Market street.

FOR RENT,

That two-story Brick Building known as the Victor House. Eleven large airy rooms, large dining room with kitchen and pantry in basement. Good cistern water, baths and closets in connection with city water. Has been successfully used as a boarding house for the past ten years. Possession given October 1st, 1895. Apply to
JAS. MADDEN,
july 23 tf su 409 North Front street.

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,
of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

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THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
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The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

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IN THE

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—AT—

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You Can Buy a

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THE STOCK MUST GO.

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Open all Day To-Day.

SUNDAY, JULY 28TH.

Personal Attention to all Prescription work.

JAS. D. NUTT,
Jy 26 tc The Druggist.

Printer Wanted.

A STOUT, RELIABLE BOY WHO HAS worked one or two years at the trade. State wages desired. Must be reasonable.
THE TIMES,
july 26 3t Jacksonville, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6.00 per year, $3.00 for six months, $1.5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line or first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

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Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1895

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Statisticians who figure on the wealth of this country agree that it has made marvelous progress in the accumulation of wealth, and at this rate will soon be the wealthiest nation in the world. This is doubtless true, because it possesses many advantages that no other nation in the world possesses. In the first place we have a land that reaches from ocean to ocean, with more sea front and more sea ports than any other country in the world. This ought to make us a great maritime nation.

With a climate ranging from the semi-tropical in the South to the very cold in the North, but still with growing weather enough in the extreme North to produce abundant crops, we can grow almost anything that can be grown in any country, and easily grow twice as much as we can consume ourselves. This ought to make us a great food exporting nation.

We have the finest mineral, fuel and timber resources in the world. This ought to make us a great manufacturing nation.

In addition to this we are a young and a vigorous nation and for over fifty years have had the assistance of a continuous and large influx of immigration, most of which has flowed to our unoccupied lands in the West, which with the influx and the immigration from the older States rapidly converted these wild wastes into populous sovereignties that soon rivalled the older States in all the constituents of self-sustaining commonwealths. With all this and other contributory causes this country should have increased in wealth very rapidly, and it is no matter of surprise that it did.

Up to 1860 it was comparatively speaking an agricultural country and yet up to that time it had made more real, substantial progress, decade by decade, than it has made in the three and a half decades since, although this is the period especially referred to as the one of phenomenal progress and wealth-accumulating.

In the period from 1847 to 1860 we made distinguished progress in agriculture, commerce and in the establishment of manufacturing industries, and this without fostering legislation which taxed one class of citizens or one class of industries for the benefit of another. That was genuine prosperity which grew out of the enterprise and energy of our own people who relying upon themselves asked no odds of any other people under the sun. Then the wealth of the country was more equally distributed, then there were but few rich men and compared with the population very few paupers. Wages were lower than they are now, the necessaries of life were cheaper than they are now, there was less money in proportion to population than there is now, and yet the country as a whole was really more prosperous than it is now, and the people more contented, because the rich did not crowd the poor to the wall, monopolies controlled neither the industries nor the labor of the country, and there was a better living chance for all. We contend that there is no true prosperity in a country, whatever its increase in wealth may be, if that wealth is monopolized by the few and the many do not get some of it. We believe that one of the most unhappy and most dangerous conditions is when wealth becomes concentrated in the hands of the few, and the few are thus enabled to dictate to and control the money, to dictate to and control political conventions, to dictate to and control legislative bodies. Extreme wealth and extreme poverty in any country is a condition which the patriot may look upon with anything but satisfaction.

That is the condition of this country to-day. Up to four decades ago it was a country of an independent, self-reliant, prosperous and contented people. Then they were as industrious as they are now and considering the means at their command as enterprising, but the rich of those days with their thousands earned by honest, patient industry, were not grasping for the millions as they are now and taking every short turn to do it, and using their wealth and influence as means of corruption to secure the legislation that would the sooner enable them to carry out their schemes.

We have seen the result of this one-sided, favoring legislation in the great fortunes speedily amassed and in the impoverishment of thousands who were once comfortable and independent, in thousands of millionaires and many multi-millionaires, and in an army of tramps that is a disgrace to a modern, progressive, civilized country. Cause and effect. Is this thing to be perpetuated?

MINOR MENTION.

The gold organs take some queer positions these days, and not satisfied with proving enough they essay to prove entirely too much. In his speech at Memphis, Secretary Carlisle, after asserting that we had more money in circulation now than we ever had, which is true only in the sense that there is more money in existence, added that he did not attach much importance to the *per capita* circulation. Taking a hint from this, some of the gold organs proceed to argue that the *per capita* circulation doesn't amount to a continental, for the country got along and prospered when we didn't have half the *per capita* circulation which we have now. They dilate on the progress made previous to 1860, when the amount of money in circulation was much less than it has been since. If there is anything in this it logically follows that that the business of the country does not depend upon the volume of the money at all, and followed to where it would logically lead it means that money is not absolutely necessary for the transaction of business. How men claiming to be sensible can indulge in such nonsense is beyond our comprehension, for any one who has given this matter the slightest attention knows that money is to the development and industrial progress of a country what blood is to the human body, and that a country can no more show its full vigor without enough of the circulating medium than a man can without a sufficient quantity of blood in his veins. But in commenting upon the progress made before 1860 when the volume of money was less than it is now they lose sight of one important, and an all important, fact, which is that we then had State banks which supplied an abundance of notes which were within the reach of every one whose credit commanded respect. This money was kept moving, and performed the full functions of money, save not being a legal tender. It was not hoarded in vaults waiting for gilt-edge collateral to draw it out. There was not a money gorge in one section and a money famine in others, as is the case under the present monetary system, when we have such an alleged large *per capita*. The money that was in circulation then was in actual circulation, and could be expanded as the needs of business might demand, and every dollar issued performed full service.

* * *

Mr. Matthew Marshall, a financial writer on the New York *Sun*, one of the strong gold organs, writing recently on the shipment of gold said:

"Sensible thinkers, who regard gold only as a commodity like other commodities, are not disturbed at seeing it go abroad any more than if it were cotton or wheat, but the mass, unfortunately, are not sensible on this point. * * * What this country needs is fewer banks, not more of them, and so far from encouraging their multiplication by augmenting the profits of bank circulation, we should restrict it by denying to them those profits altogether, and giving to the Government alone the right of issuing paper money."

This is a somewhat remarkable utterance from such a source, for the common contention by the gold standard people is that gold has an "intrinsic" value, and is therefore *the* metal for money of final redemption, while silver is a mere commercial metal which is bought and sold at its bullion value. But still as a matter of fact this is true as to gold, the only difference between it and silver being that the demonetization of silver (not over production as alleged by the anti-silver men) has depreciated the price, while the price of gold has been kept up, notwithstanding the continuous increase in production, by keeping it at the front as a money metal. Its bullion value is fixed and preserved by the full recognition given to it, and the bullion value is about equal to the coin value, which would also be the case with silver if it had not been demonetized. The second paragraph of the extract is remarkable also as coming from a journal which has had no tolerance for Populism in any form, for this is a clear declaration in favor of a direct issue of paper money by the Government, which is one of the cardinal principles of the Populists.

A good many of the idiotic females of San Francisco are doing all they can to make it pleasant for Theodore Durant who is in jail charged with the murder of a girl in a church last April, and who is now on trial. They are sending him lots of bouquets and scores of them call to talk with him, but the jailer doesn't take much stock in that kind of foolishness and they are not gratified.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The intrinsic value of gold is not so much talked about as it was. The fact is beginning to be understood that the value of gold is fixed by the law which makes it convertible into money at the option of the holder. What the statute law of England does for gold, a statute law of the United States can do for silver.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— The latest report touching General Harrison's sentiments upon the Presidency is that he is favorable to the nomination of Senator Allison, "although he expresses the highest esteem for Messrs. McKinley, Reed, Morton and the others who are prominently mentioned." In the meantime, Mr. John C. New is said to be preparing to take hold of a Harrison campaign bureau.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

—— On Saturday General Harrison will make a speech at a flag-raising at the Forge House. Your Uncle Ben making a few remarks on the occasion of unfurling the American flag to the breeze is a spectacle to impart uneasiness to other candidates for the Presidency. Still, there will be other flag-raisings in which other gentlemen can participate before Convention Day rolls round with her roses.—*New York Advertiser, Rep.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Columbus *Times*: Died, at his residence near Whiteville, on the 22nd of July, 1895, Mr. William R. Richardson, in the seventy-second year of his age.

— Sanford *Express*: There is said to be hybrid cotton growing in Harnett county that bears about three times as many bolls as the average stock of cotton. Its lint is of a fine quality and resembles the Sea Island lint.

— Scotland Neck *Democrat*: Mr. Robert Harvey, near Brinkleyville, fell dead while working in his garden one day last week. He had been in usual health but died instantly while at work.

— Statesville *Landmark*: The 5,000 spindles for the Statesville Cotton Mill and all the necessary appurtenances thereunto belonging are now in the mill and are being placed in position. It is expected that the spindles will be in operation in about six weeks or two months. The mill is in good financial condition and the outlook is promising.

— Raleigh *Press*: The $300,000 cotton mill to be established at Mayodan, near Madison, will be an immense enterprise. Col. F. H. Fries, president of the company, is now North buying the necessary machinery for the plant. The timbers are now being gotten out for the dam, which will extend across the river, and will be made sufficient to develop the entire water power of the Mayo. Fifteen thousand spindles will be operated at first and the company will employ 800 hands. —— Charles Soloman, a young white man who has been employed by the city in the construction of the new fire building, stuck a nail in his foot several days ago; which resulted in a case of lock-jaw, yesterday. Solomon was taken to Rex hospital at once, but he died last night in great agony.

TWINKLINGS

— "Well," said the ghost of the man who had been killed by a dynamite explosion, "I must confess I had one bang-up time before I died."—*Phil. Record.*

— Guest (pushing them away from him)—I don't like the way you cook eggs at this restaurant. Waiter—What's the trouble, sir? Guest—You don't cook them soon enough.—*Chicago Tribune.*

— At Summer Rest Farm House—Hostess—Be careful, Johnny, how you sit out there on the damp grass.

Johnny (city bred)—Bah, I ain't seen a park policeman since I've been here.—*Chicago Record.*

— Why He Did It.—"Johnny, Johnny, do keep quiet. You're talking all the time."

"I knows dat, papa. I want to learn how. It's dwess pwactisin'."—*Harper's Young People.*

— Slash—Why did your church fire your pastor?

Cash—'Cause he preached from the text "Every cloud has a silver lining."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

There is one good thing about the old joke. The crowd always knows where the laugh comes in.—*Dallas (Texas) News.*

—She: Can you spare me a little change this morning?

He: Certainly. Go and spend a few days with your mother. The change will do us both good.—*St Paul's*

— A bald-headed man has no sense of security; he's lost his locks.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

— Cashier (excitedly)—I have just discovered that the receiving teller is leading a double life. What shall we do?

President (coolly)—Reduce his salary one-half. One life is enough for a teller.—*St. James Budget.*

ENGLAND'S RICHEST WOMAN.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts Is Not Alone Eccentric In Her Dress.

Although Lady Burdett-Coutts has never been at any time able to lay claim to beauty, yet there is probably no woman in the world who has received during the course of her long life so many offers of marriage from royal princes, such as the Duke of Aumale, down to cranks. Indeed, suitors of the latter class have been so numerous that on several occasions she has been compelled to appeal for protection to the police. She is probably the wealthiest woman in her own right in the United Kingdom, the basis of her fortune being the celebrated old Coutts bank. Few people have made a more noble use of money, her name having figured at the head of every charitable and philanthropic enterprise, either as founder or principal subscriber, for more than half a century. It was by way of recognition of this philanthropy that Queen Victoria conferred upon Miss Burdett-Coutts a peerage, since which time she has been known as the baroness.

A few years ago she finally decided upon a matrimonial venture, selecting as her husband a young American, born in Brooklyn and naturalized as an Englishman, whom she had nursed through an attack of sickness contracted while distributing relief in her behalf to the sick and wounded at the close of the last Turco-Russian war. Her husband, who is about 50 years her junior, has been permitted to assume her name, though not her title, and received on his wedding day from his aged bride an annuity of $250,000 for the remainder of his life. Since then she seems to have taken a new lease of life, and in spite of her advanced age is more active and youthful in her ways than ever—light pink, pale rose and other delicate shades being the colors which she principally affects in her toilets, all of which are quite indescribably ugly, old fashioned and unbecoming.—Exchange.

The island of Tobago was named because of its resemblance in shape to the tobago or pipe used by the natives.

Electric light was first successfully used in photography by Van der Weyde in 1876.

In 1594 gunpowder sold for £14 per hundredweight.

If I were sure God would pardon me and man would not know my sin, yet I should be ashamed to sin, because of its essential baseness.—Plato.

AN UNREALIZED DREAM.

He went fishing in the wildwood,
In the dancing mountain brook,
Where he used to fish in childhood
With a bent pin for a hook;
He bethought him of the catches
That he used to show with pride,
And the sunburn and the scratches
That adorned his youthful hide.

Now he has a fancy tackle
And a rod of split bamboo,
Flies of every style and hackle,
Clicking reel and silk line, too;
With a twelve-pound basket laden,
Harnessed up with straps and bands,
He had patent boots to wade in,
And kid gloves upon his hands.

Gayly then he started fishing
In a shady nook and cool,
Where the willows, gently swishing,
Overhung a well known pool;
There was where he used to catch them
When he was an urchin small,
Surely now he ought to match them
With his fancy rig and all.

But, alas! he could not do it,
Though he fished the pool all day;
Not a trout that ambled through it
Took the pains to come his way;
But his cuss words made the air blue,
And whipped the creek to foam—
Then he smashed his fancy bamboo,
Paid his bill, and came back home!

—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— We feed upon what we read, but digest only what we meditate upon.—*Bengel.*

— We are sure to get the better of Fortune if we do but grapple with her.—*Seneca.*

— No man is free who is not master of himself.—*Epictetus.*

— Those who complain most are most to be complained of.—*Henry.*

— As we hold a candle to a flame until it is fully lighted, so we must hold ourselves to Christ and His word by meditation.—*Bengel.*

— When do we lift each other up? Must we gain a height first, or can we reach up our feebleness together to the Hands that do offer us a mighty help from on high?—*A. D. T. Whitney.*

— The strong life is the life which gathers up all its forces to live in the present. The burdens of the past and the future weaken by taking away from the concentration essential to full activity. Leave the past with the sovereign grace which looses us from its disheartening weight. The future belongs to God, not to us. To-day only is ours.—*Zion's Herald.*

— Egotism is offensive in any one, and self-conceit is disgusting to a man of sense. The most nauseating dose, however, is the religious egotist who, with a self-conceit unacquainted with blush or shame, proceeds to point out to you your fault and admonish you. The only mitigation is the charitable conclusion that his little head is defective, and that it is impossible for him to make the discovery of his own shortcomings.—*Greensboro Christian Advocate.*

GENIUS, WORK AND DISEASE.

Successful Generals Who Studied Their Battles In Advance.

Genius, say some, is but a capacity for hard work. This is not a whole truth. There must be work in accordance with law. The miner who digs for gold on the seashore will never find it, though he dig ever so laboriously, but if he study gold and the geologic strata in which it lives he has begun to put himself into harmony with law. More work, unless properly directed, is like riding a hobby horse—there is energy and motion, but no progress.

For years Napoleon was living in miniature the battles he was to fight, analyzing strategic moves and positions and training his mind to thus grasp a new situation on the instant. Von Moltke studied the military topography of all Euorpe, and with marvelous foresight thought out how to win. His victory was no triumph of mere fortune or special inspiration. It was but the logical outcome of his trained mind, and a trained mind ever lights the torch of its own inspiration. Leonardo da Vinci always carried in his girdle his sketchbook in his walks in Florence, constantly looking for picturesque faces. "In the silence of the night," he would counsel himself, "recall the ideas of the things you have studied, design in your spirit the contours and outlines of the figures you have seen during the day."

There is a theory held by scientists that genius comes from disease. Disease, insanity, depravity and other failings often do occur as consequents due to overconcentration or misuse of powers, but they do not create genius any more than the vultures of the plains create the carcass upon which they feed. The genius, too, being of finer mental material, is more likely to show a flaw, as Dresden china reveals a mark not noticeable in a red clay flower pot. In support of the disease theory the most insignificant, commonplace ailments of ordinary humanity, when found in genius, are magnified and exaggerated. The weaknesses thus pointed out are, it is worth noting, usually shown in the part of mind or of body where the genius was not exercised.—New Science Review.

Miles of Solid Ice.

The front of the glacier is about three miles wide, but the sheer middle, here producing portion that stretches across the inlet from side to side, like a huge green and blue barrier, is only about two miles wide, and its height above the water is from 250 to 300 feet. But soundings made by Captain Carroll show that 720 feet of the wall is below the surface, while a third unmeasured portion is buried beneath the moraine detritus that is constantly deposited at the foot of it. Therefore were the water and rocky detritus cleared away a sheer precipice of ice would be presented nearly two miles long and more than a thousand feet high. Seen from a distance, as you come up the fiord, it seems comparatively regular in form, but it is far otherwise—bold, jagged capes jut forward into the fiord, alternating with deep reentering angles and sharp, craggy hollows with plain bastions, while the top is roughened with innumerable spires and pyramids and sharp, hacked blades leaning and toppling, or cutting straight into the sky. —"The Discovery of Glacier Bay," by John Muir, in Century.

THE BATTLE OF KAIPING.

The Queer Way In Which a Chinese Newspaper Reported a Defeat.

The Chinese newspapers are quite as queer in their way as the armies and the generals. After the Chinese defeat at Kaiping Dec. 20, 1894, The Shen-pao, an influential Peking journal, published the following:

"A Chefu scholar writes us that an important battle has just occurred at Kaiping. An overwhelming army of Japanese made a cowardly attack upon the fearless general Sung-Ching, thinking to take him unawares. But that great soldier is always vigilant and routed his foes with great slaughter, killing over 3,000 and driving the rest back 35 miles without losing over ten men himself. Evening coming on, and every one being tired from the hard labor of the day, General Sung thoughtfully ordered all his men to lie down and rest, while he slept likewise. He had not been in bed more than an hour or two when he was disturbed by the Japanese, who, contrary to all usages of war, again assailed his camp. He was naturally indignant and ordered a lieutenant to drive the wretches away so that he could finish his slumbers. The officer did it the best he could; but, being wounded and his troops being panic stricken by the cold, he and his men turned and retreated, being pursued by the Japanese. This turned the camp into great disorder and resulted in deep unhappiness. General Sung perceived this and ordered a retreat at full speed. His forces quickly outmarched the enemy, so that at morning the whereabouts of the Japanese was unknown, from which it is inferred that they had fled. While the tents, guns and flags and umbrellas were all safely brought away. General Sung, in view of the urgency of the situation, has applied to Peking for 50,000 re-enforcements."—Worcester Spy.

GRAND GLACIER BAY.

THE DISCOVERER DESCRIBES HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE PLACE.

A Canoe Journey of Eight Hundred Miles With Many Hardships—The Daring Explorer's Search Alone and the Reward His Courage Brought.

John Muir, after whom the largest glacier in the world is named, writes a paper for The Century on "The Discovery of Glacier Bay." Mr. Muir says:

My first visit to the now famous Glacier bay of Alaska was made toward the end of October, 1879, when young ice was beginning to form in the branch inlets occupied by the glaciers, and the mountains were mantled with fresh snow all the way down from the highest peaks and ridges of the Fairweather range nearly to the level of the sea.

I had spent most of the season exploring the canyon of the Stickeen river and its glaciers and a small portion of the interior region beyond the coast mountains, on the divide of some of the southerly tributaries of the Yukon and Mackenzie rivers. When I got back to my headquarters at Fort Wrangel, about the beginning of October, it seemed too late for new undertakings in this icy northland. The days were growing short, and winter, with its heavy storms, was drawing nigh, when avalanches would be booming down the long white slopes of the peaks, and all the land would be buried.

But, on the other hand, though this white wilderness was new to me, I was familiar with storms, had enjoyed them, knowing well that in right relations with them they are ever kindly. The main inland channels, extending in every direction along the coast, remain open all winter, and their shores being well forested it would be easy to keep warm in camp, while in a large canoe abundance of provisions could be carried. I determined, therefore, to go ahead as far north as possible, with or without companions, to see and learn what I could, especially with reference to future work. When I made known my plans to Mr. Young, the Wrangel missionary, he offered to go with me, and with his assistance I procured a good canoe and a crew of Indians, gathered a large stock of provisions, blankets, etc., and on Oct. 14 set forth, eager to welcome whatever wildness might offer, so long as food and firewood should last. We made a journey more than 800 miles long, and though hardships were encountered and a few dangers the wild wonderland made compensation beyond our most extravagant hopes.

The first stages of our journey were mostly enjoyment. The weather was about half bright, and we glided along the green and yellow shores in comfort, the lovely islands passing in harmonious succession, like ideas in a fine poem. The rain did not hinder us, but when the wind was too wild we staid in camp, the Indians usually improving such storm times in deer hunting, while I examined the rocks and woods. Most of our camps were made in nooks that were charmingly embowered and fringed with bushes and late flowers. About noon we discovered the first of the great glaciers—the one I afterward named for Geikie, the noted Scotch geologist. Its lofty blue cliffs, looming up through the draggled skirts of the clouds, gave a tremendous impression of savage power, while the roar of the newborn icebergs thickened and emphasized the general roar of the storm. An hour and a half beyond the Geikie glacier we ran into a slight harbor where the shore is low, dragged the canoe beyond the reach of drifting icebergs, and, much against my desire to push ahead, encamped, the guide insisting that the big ice mountain at the head of the bay could not be reached before dark, that the landing there was dangerous even in daylight, and that this was the only safe harbor on the way to it. While camp was being made I strolled along the shore to examine the rocks and the fossil timber that abound here. All the rocks are freshly glaciated even below the sea level, nor have the waves as yet worn off the surface polish, much less the heavy scratches and grooves and lines of glacial contour.

The next day being Sunday, the minister wished to stay in camp, and so, on account of the weather, did the Indians. I therefore set out on an excursion, and spent the day alone on the mountain slopes above the camp and to the north of it, to see what I might learn. Pushing on through rain and mud and sludgy snow, crossing many brown, bowlder choked torrents, wading, jumping, wallowing in snow to my shoulders, I had a desperately hard and dangerous time. After crouching, cramped and benumbed, in the canoe, poulticed in wet clothes and blankets night and day, my limbs had been long asleep. This day they were awake, and in the hour of trial proved that they had not lost the cunning learned on many a mountain peak of the high Sierra.

I reached a height of 1,500 feet on the ridge that bounds the second of the great glaciers on the south. All the landscape was smothered in clouds, and I began to fear that I had climbed in vain as far as wide views were concerned. But at length the clouds lifted a little, and beneath their gray fringes I saw the berg filled expanse of the bay, and the feet of the mountains that stand about it, and the imposing fronts of five of the huge glaciers, the nearest being immediately beneath me. This was my first general view of Glacier bay, a solitude of ice and snow and newborn rocks, dim, dreary, mysterious. I held the ground I had so dearly won for an hour or two, sheltering myself as best I could from the blast, while with benumbed fingers I sketched what I could see of the landscape and wrote a few lines in my notebook. Then I breasted the snow again, crossed the muffled, shifting avalanche tall, forded the torrents in safety and reached camp about dark, wet and weary, but rich in a notable experience.

The Whole.

Two gentlemen were talking together, when a third friend came up and joined them.

"My first," one of the two gentlemen was saying to the other, "is cross eyed, my second is dyspeptic and my third is rheumatic."

"Well," said the gentleman who had just come up, "how can we guess it unless you tell us what your whole is?"

"Guess what?"

"Why, your charade."

"Charade? I wasn't giving a charade, sir. I was talking about my three children!"—London Tit-Bits.

Faint Heart.

Miss Sweety—Yes; I can't get married because poor George is suffering from heart failure.

Her Friend—How terrible!

"Yes; he tried twice to speak to papa, but his heart failed him."—Syracuse Post.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without it procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve our poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

dec 14 tf fr su we W 2p

A PUZZLE.

Alas, I am a graybeard,
My years are fifty three;
I'm old and grave, but Bessie ne'er
Will sit upon my knee.

Yet once this dimpled maiden,
With birdlike sounds of glee
And sweet proprietary airs,
Would perch upon my knee.

And oft we've romped together
When summer winds blew free,
But evening stars and sleepy eyes
Brought Bessie to my knee.

But now I cannot coax her.
What can the difference be?
Her gowns are long; she romps no more,
Nor sits upon my knee.

—James B. Kenyon in Century.

Money Making Scheme.

"I knowed a feller," said the man with the ginger beard, "who used to pick up from $1,000 to $1,500 a year sellin frog choirs."

"Sellin what?" asked the grocer.

"Frog choirs. He'd git a lot of frogs together, big frogs, little frogs, medium sized frogs, an make 'em sing popular airs. Tell you it was a sight—er anyhow a hearin—to hear them bullfrogs come in on the bass. After he'd got 'em to goin straight he'd sell em to the side show fellers."

"It is queer I ain't never run across anything of the kind in no side show."

"It ain't so queer after you know the straight of it. Fact is, this feller was a sort of Swinegally—the feller in that there novel, you know. He had them frogs hypnotized. See? An when they got out of the sphere of his influcence, as he used to call it, their ideas of tune played plumb out an left the side show man with nothin but a lot of reptiles on his hands that wasn't fit fer nothin except snake feed."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Dangerous Ground.

Hicks—What made you run out of that jewelry store the other day when the policeman came in?

Wicks—Why, there was any quantity of wedding and engagement rings there.

Hicks—What of that?

Wicks—What of that! Don't you know they can arrest a fellow for being present where there are gambling implements?—Boston Transcript.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½@	14
Sides ℔ lb	8½@	10
Shoulders ℔ lb	@	8
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	7 @	7¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	6½@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	@	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	@	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	@	7 00
Northern	@	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	60 @	
Virginia Meal	65 @	70
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	75
CANDLES— ℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ℔ lb—	27 @	28
Laguyra	26 @	28
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6 @	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen	@	10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3 ℔ barrel	13 50 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 75
Choice	4 00 @	4 25
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
Fine Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE— ℔ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	65 @	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	65
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	50
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 lb—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	3½
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	5½@	9@
North Carolina	5½@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel		1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" " in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 65 @	1 75
ORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	4 50 @	15 50
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	15 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Sap	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Grand'd	4½@	5
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4½
ExtraC, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	6 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	10 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	13½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm, at 24½ cents per gallon for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $1 60 for Yellow Dip and $2 10 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	4½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5¾	" "
Low Middling	6 7-16	" "
Middling	6⅞	" "
Good Middling	7 3-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	00 bales
Spirits Turpentine	202 casks
Rosin	780 bbls
Tar	91 bbls
Crude Turpentine	38 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Evening—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1; Prime mercantile paper quoted at 3½@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66⅝. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489¼ for sixty days, and 490@490¼ for demand. Posted rates 489½@490½. Commercial bills 488@488¾. Government bonds steady. United States bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was sold for 66⅛ for 10,000 ounces

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 27—Evening Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼c; middling 7c; net receip

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."
ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
1057 1st Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. Sold by druggists. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION
POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.
Insist upon having the genuine.
IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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FOR MAN AND BEAST!
Mexican Mustang Liniment
CURES
Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks.
Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.
Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Corns
THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY
accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed here. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.
The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Cannier needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

RATIOS DISCUSSED.

Principal Subject of the Fifth Horr-Harvey Talk.

"COIN" STATES HIS CASE EXACTLY

What in His View Is the Operation of the Double-Standard System — Horr Holds Labor To Be the Best Standard of Value and Measures Gold That Way, Showing a Depreciation of of the Yellow Metal, as He Views the Case.

[Copyright 1895, by Axel F. Hatch.]

The fifth day of the Harvey-Horr debate began with the chairman, Judge Miller, on the floor. He simply requested the audience to respect the rights of the debaters, these having been on the part of a portion of the audience an inclination to interrupt occasionally. Horr then began the debate by declaring that all attempts to fix the ratio between silver and gold had been failures. A difference between the legal and commercial ratios of ¼ of 1 per cent had been sufficient to drive the dearer metal out of any civilized country. It had been so in this country. Gold was the dearer money up to 1834 and it left us; silver was the dearer after 1834 and it left us, so that in 1853 congress had to pass a law making the smaller silver coins much less weight in silver.

"Coin" had said in his book that France had bid for our silver by establishing a higher ratio therefor, but France had made that ratio—15½ to 1—in 1803 when our ratio was 15 to 1 and she got no silver from us up to 1834. He gave a review of the history of the ratio of France, and said that gold had been made the standard of the whole civilized world because it was believed to be more stable in value than silver and for other less important reasons.

Harvey said that when he replied to the above his answer would be complete, but he desired to talk further about the demonetization act. He quoted the Morrill letter read by Horr at the previous debate. In Harvey's quotation Morrill says: "None [silver dollars] having been coined for forty years," and Harvey referred to the mint report showing that Morrill was mistaken, there having been several millions of silver dollars coined in the forty years prior to 1873. Harvey imputed falsehood to Morrill because he was a bank stockholder and the truth would not have served Morrill's interests.

Horr explained that Morrill was not writing an essay on the number of silver dollars coined in that time, but denying the talk of fraud in the passage of this demonetization act; there had been only 8,000,000 of them coined while the amount of gold was several hundred millions, said Horr: "Senator Morrill simply used the expression 'There were none coined and Mr. Harvey draws the conclusion that because that is not accurately true, he cannot tell the truth about anything else."

He then went on: "Doctor Linderman gives the value of the silver dollar each year from 1834 to 1876 in the Census Report. According to that table, at no time was the silver dollar between 1834 and 1876 worth less than 100.2 cents, the highest was in 1859 when in was worth 105.22. This "Coin" calls a slight variation."

Harvey then began the discussion of bimetallism and said: "Scientific bimetallism is this: "1. Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; these two metals to constitute the primary or redemption money of the government.

"2. That silver dollars of 371¼ grains of pure silver (with us) to be the unit of value, and gold to be coined into money at a ratio to be changed if necessary from time to time if the commercial parity to the legal ratio shall be affected by the action of foreign countries.

"3. The money coined from both metals to be legal tender in the payment of all debts.

"4. The option as to which of the two moneys is to be paid in the liquidation of the debt to rest with the debtor, and the government also to exercise that option when desirable in paying out redemption money.

"All of these conditions are necessary. Like any useful mechanical construction all the parts are necessary. First, as to unlimited coinage: When the mints are open to unlimited coinage of the two metals an unlimited demand is created for them. The quantity is limited. When these two metals seek a market they find a demand for their use in the arts and manufactures, which is limited. The surplus finds an unlimited market at the mints to be coined into money, the object for which all other products seek the market. They thus have an unlimited market, as the mints are open to all that comes. It is a question of supply and demand.

"With a limited supply and unlimited demand, what stops their value rising? It is this: The law says, 'We coin 371¼ grains pure silver and 23.8 grains pure gold, respectively, into dollars, and confer upon these coins functions which make for them a permanent and equal demand.' When this is the law people will not take less for their silver and gold, the quantities above named, than a dollar in current money, for they have the right to have it coined into dollars.

"This unlimited demand for the two metals existed in all the world at ratios one to the other up to 1816, when England closed her mints to silver. The demand thus made fixed the commercial value of the two metals at the ratio fixed by law. England closing her mints had practically no effect. It was designed to do so and was the beginning of the movement intended to limit the quantity of primary money to one of the metals and correspondingly decrease the value of the other metal.

"I now make a part of my remarks an official table taken from page 108 of compiled laws and coinage statistics, an official document from Washington, showing the commercial ratio of the two metals for 200 years, to which I have added the commercial ratio for 1894. From this table it will be seen that under the effect of unlimited coinage up to 1873 a parity between the two metals was maintained at the legal ratio. Cast your eyes up and down these columns and see how evenly the commercial ratio kept pace with the legal ratio. The ratio of France, the largest nation commercially during that period having a bimetallic ratio, was the governing influence, which was 15½ to 1; ours was 15 to 1 till 1834, then 16 to 1."

The table showed that from 1687 to 1873, inclusive, the ratio varied between 14.14 and 15.96, being 14.94 in 1687 and 15.63 in 1872. As prepared by Harvey the rise to 15.92 in 1873 and up to 29.56 in 1894 is marked "Demonetization."

Horr then took up the argument, saying: "All these inquiries about the valuation in the ratio of the past are of little account in this debate. This one fact I admitted by Coin and disputed by no one: All the civilized nations of the world have ceased the free coinage of silver upon any ratio. Silver today has no free coinage in any country where gold is the standard, and only in such countries as are using silver as the unit and measure of value. It matters little how such a state of affairs has been established since it is the existing fact. Silver is cheap. We both agree to that.

"No coins which are of less value than the market values of the metals in them would indicate are ever treated as the measure of ultimate redemption, nor ever passed current at their face value, except they are redeemable in money which is worth as much coined as uncoined. Now 'Coin' in his 'Financial School' really admits that the ratio between the two metals must always be determined by the actual value of the metals in the markets of the world, and ignores the doctrine of the ratio of 16 to 1 being possible at the present day. On page 111 'Coin' says: 'We express values in dollars, the unit of our monetary system. That unit is the gold dollar of 23.2 grains of pure gold, or 25.8 grains of standard gold. If we were to cut this amount in two, and make 11.6 grains a unit or a dollar we would thereby double the value of all the property in the United States except debts.'

"Is not that statement wisdom for you in chunks? What a head that boy must have. Precisely such another proposition would be: We measure cloth in this country, legally, with a yard stick thirty-six inches long. If we were to cut the yard stick in two and declare by law that eighteen inches shall hereafter be a yard we would thereby double the amount of cloth in the United States. Holy Moses! What a philosopher we have here. Then cut it in two again and the cloth would be quadrupled. If the boy had said that by cutting the gold dollar into two pieces and then changing our unit or dollar so that it should be only half as valuable as it is now we would double the nominal value of all the property in the world, but would not affect its actual value in the least, he would have told the truth.

"Before Mr. Harvey finishes his book he discloses what he really meant by bimetallism. We have it here in his own language, and it is in this book that I find the principles which I am called upon in this debate to combat. The author says: 'The objection to independent bimetallism is that the parity between the two metals cannot be maintained at our ratio of 16 to 1, that is, the gold—23.2 grains—in the gold dollar will be worth more than the silver—371¼ grains—in the silver dollar; we have twice changed the quantity of gold in the gold dollar, each time making it less. If the commercial value of 23.2 grains of gold is worth more than the commercial value of 371¼ grains of pure silver then reduce to 22 grains, 21, 20 grains of less, if necessary, to put the two at a ratio where the practical effect of free coinage, when once set to working again, will demonstrate that the ratio is at its natural point and parity easily obtained.'

"And then again on page 143 he says: 'with silver remonetized and a just and equitable standard of values we can, if necessary by act of congress, reduce the number of grains in a gold dollar till it is of the same value as the silver dollar. We can legislate the premium out of gold.' Now then, what becomes of his ratio of 16 to 1?"

Harvey's reply was as follows: "Mr. Horr alludes to something that I have said before and then adds, 'Cut the yard stick half in two and it will make twice as many yards of cloth in the world.' Now, Mr. Horr, let me tell you what you people did in 1873. You doubled the length of the yard stick. For instance, let me illustrate it. Suppose one-half of the gold in the world were destroyed today beyond recovery, would not the gold dollars that were left be twice as valuable as they were before? Mr. Horr is not a bad pupil and shakes his head. Let me illustrate it in another way that every farmer in this country will understand. Suppose that one-half of the wheat in the world today were destroyed beyond recovery. Mr. Horr, would not wheat on the Chicago market tomorrow be about double in value what it is today? You cannot escape that proposition, and it does not require a man to be a farmer to understand the illustration and any man who is a business man will understand the gold illustration.

"So that when you destroyed one-half the redemption money in 1873 you doubled the value of the money that was left. You doubled the yard stick. You can see no harm in destroying the price of a man's property, cutting the price of his property half in two; you shut your eyes to that. But your eyes are wide open when any man proposes to even up with you in your cutting-in-half process by proposing to cut the gold dollar half in two. We don't wish to do either. We wish to put back in the coinage system the money that you demonetized in 1873."

Then referring to the table of ratios from 1687 to 1894 he said the whole of the variation of said ratio when "the world practically had bimetallism" was made by the cost of exchange.

"It is possible," said Horr, in reply, "that my friend Harvey believes it when he says the act of 1873 cut the price of the property of the world in two, and that prices immediately, as they must have done if their statement is true, dropped fifty per cent. You destroy one-half the wheat in the world and the chances are that you will increase the value of wheat probably four times—such is the estimate of political economists; but wheat is an article that people eat to live, it is all consumed from year to year, or after a short time. Gold has been accumulating for ages, and if you should destroy the primary money quality of half the gold in the world you would not change the price of the metal one-half. As soon as the price would go up there is an enormous store laid away all over the entire world that is not being used for money purposes, that would at once seek the channels and be coined into money and take the place of the money that had been destroyed.

"What 'Coin' is really after is a cheap dollar. He would reduce at one stroke, if need be, the value of the money unit of this country one-half. If that is not adopting a 50-cent dollar what is it? Now I am here to protest against the whole scheme because it is an effort to cheapen labor. I care not in what part of the world you seek for examples you will find that civilization is the highest where the most wages are paid for human effort, both mental and physical. The real measure of values is human toil. To decide whether any system of finances is best you must inquire into its effect upon the toiling millions. The greatest commodity ever placed on the markets of the world is labor. To know whether gold has appreciated or depreciated in real value the price paid for any human effort must never be omitted. When the laws of nature through mechanical devices are compelled to do the work formerly done by human hands, three results should follow: The product should be cheapened for the consumers of the world, the wages of the men who still labor in that production should be increased, and the profits of the promoter of the enterprise, or the inventor of the improvement, should become greater."

Harvey rejoined: "Mr. Horr, we do not intend to let you before the American people cloak yourself behind the laboring man. There have been free schools in this country for many years, and you are not going to fool the laboring men of this country. Mr. Horr asks me about prices, why they did not drop suddenly 50 per cent. in 1873 when silver was demonetized. The reply to that is this: We were not then on a specie basis. We began again in 1879; the demand for gold was not thrown on it to answer the entire purpose of primary money until 1879, and then it was cushioned in this country by the disputed position of silver.

"He says my illustration about half the gold being destroyed is not like the wheat if one-half of that were suddenly destroyed. In this whole argument you can apply one safe principle, and that is that supply and demand regulate values." Referring to the table of ratios again Harvey said that for 200 years there was a practical parity between the two metals.

Said Horr, when Harvey sat down: "My friend Harvey says that he is not going to permit me to stand behind the laboring men, or hide behind them, or words to that effect. How are you going to stop me from standing where I have a mind to? I say I oppose this whole scheme because it will injure every man who lives upon wages in the United States."

Horr then went into a dissertation on the origin of value, his conclusion being that when gold and silver were first used to effect exchanges the cost in human labor of producing them measured their values. The men who advocated free silver left "out of the question the great human product of labor and the manner in which it will be affected by the legislation that they propose. Their whole plan seems to be to enable people who have run into debt to pay their debts without returning full value for what they have received." But, said Horr, the creditors of the country outnumbered the debtors five to one. Every man who had worked one hour of his day's work was a creditor.

Harvey would not take up this subject yet, but would prove when he got to it, he said, that Horr was wrong about the creditors outnumbering the debtors. He proceeded to show when Germany and France demonetized silver, in 1873 and 1874 he said, and called attention to the table of ratios to show that it was just then that the price of silver began to fall, his conclusions being that for 200 years under bimetallism there was parity and in 22 years under the gold standard total destruction of parity.

Another table was here produced showing the annual price at London of silver from 1888 to 1894 and the period from 1873 to 1894 when silver fell so greatly was marked on the table "Demonetization." "We have relatively now only half as much primary money in existence as in 1873 and of course silver is only worth as much." He then asked: How silver declined since 1873 by reason of overproduction? and presented a table giving the production of both metals each year or period of years from 1545 to 1891 in kilos, the ratio of gold to silver in weight and in value. From this he argued that: "The varying supply of the two metals prior to 1873 never had any effect in changing their commercial parity from the legal ratio fixed."

Horr said: "Brother Harvey omits this one important thing. You may make two standards by law, but the people will discard one and use the other. We necessarily are compelled to do business with one or the other unless the value happens to be precisely the same, so that the measure becomes one and identical."

Harvey referred to the table of production of gold and silver to prove that in the time it covers, 328 years, the ratio between the quantity of the two metals produced fluctuated from 36 to 1 to 4 to 1, while the "commercial ratio hung tenaciously to the legal ratio."

Horr declared that gold had depreciated in value—5-per cent in less than 100 years. "How do I know that gold is cheaper than it was in 1878? I will tell you. The rate of wages, the amount of gold that a man can get for a certain number of hours' work, tells me whether gold has decreased in price or not. I can get today twice as much gold for a day's work following the plow as I did in 1849? Wages are 70 per cent higher, paid in gold, for the same amount of work than in 1860. Has not gold depreciated then when you measure it with the great commodity of human toil?"

Harvey replied: "Mr. Horr says that everything has been cheapened, including gold. To say that gold and products cheapen simultaneously is a financial contradiction. You buy gold by exchanging other property for it. When it takes more property to buy gold than formerly, gold has risen.

"With us now the price of services or property means the gold dollar or its equivalent. Price has a definite meaning. It is gold that property and labor is being priced in, it is not priced in labor, and the average human intellect will have to be reduced a little lower than it is now, before Mr. Horr can tell the people out on a limb and chop the limb off and mangle them any more than they are now mangled. He is trying to lead you off on a theory . . . has no practical application as a monetary unit."

Here the debate ended for the day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Our Boys and Girls.

The good women of the present are beginning to take some account of the dark side of society. Heretofore it was not thought a fit subject for them to know about, much less to think and talk about. But, woman like, they are strongly inclined to lay the blame on those of their own sex. However, they will have to learn to judge who is most at fault.

Mothers have always been urged to look well to their daughters, and if possible keep them in ignorance of what is going on in the world, just as if a girl possessed of good sense and a reasonable amount of womanly curiosity will not find out more or less of it and still appear to be ignorant.

Were mothers to give a little more attention to their boys and show more respect for the intelligence and good sense of their girls, the results would be much better.

Possibly the coming woman will be able to grapple more successfully with this matter than the woman of the present.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Woman Sexton.

Many women in New York have mastered the art of embalming and are employed as undertakers' assistants in much the same way as a doctor calls on the services of a nurse. There are several women undertakers who sell coffins, provide shrouds and attend to other details of their gloomy calling. These last are not necessarily embalmers and are in most instances the widows of undertakers, carrying on the business which their husbands established. They assume charge of a dead body and prepare it for burial, but invariably call on some friendly man undertaker to conduct the funeral and ostensibly appear in charge. Brooklyn boasts a woman who is not only an undertaker, but the sexton of a church as well, successfully discharging all the duties that pertain to both callings, except the personal conduct of a public funeral.—New York Tribune.

Woman's Influence.

Men are not apt to indulge in rowdyism in the presence of women whom they respect, and there was some force in the argument for woman suffrage made by a member of one of the Canadian legislatures a few years ago. An opponent suggested the horrible possibility that if women had the parliamentary vote some women might be elected to the provincial legislature. Another member retorted that this might prove an advantage, since if there were ladies present the honorable gentlemen would probably cease to amuse themselves by throwing rubber overshoes at one another's heads.

The recent pulling of beards in the Nebraska senate is another illustration in point. No doubt there is plenty of human nature in women, but it looks as if there were a good deal in men too.—Woman's Journal.

Decided Against the Woman.

In Florence, Or., at the municipal election in March, an entire woman's ticket was elected. As soon as the result was known a question of the constitutionality of the election came up, and it was decided that the women could not hold office except by courtesy. The matter was left to the old city council, which has decided against the women. The council will appoint men in their places. The terms of the old officers have expired, and those elected having failed to qualify, the town is without a government. This is an interference not only with the right of women to serve, but primarily with the right of men to elect whom they choose to serve them. A South Carolina judge long ago decided that if there was no law expressedly forbidding a woman to hold an office she could do so.—Woman.

Progressive Maori Women.

The newest of "new women" are to be found at Hawes Bay, New Zealand, where a parliament of Maori women has just been sitting. The parliament passed resolutions to have nothing further to do with the native lands court, to cease selling lands and to have no further renting or surveying of lands. The chairwoman, in bringing the meeting to a close, said:

"We find, after many years, men's endeavors to carry out our interests have failed, and therefore we women have formed a parliament or committee of our own, and we are going to do what we can. Our lands are slipping away from us into the hands of the government, and therefore we must protect ourselves."

The Women of Baltimore.

The women of Baltimore have formed a good government club, with 70 members. The purposes announced are to look after the economical and efficient management of city affairs, to promote cleanliness, health and beauty and to establish cooking schools for the training of young women. This is cutting out a good deal of work for any club, and excellent work, too, and would furnish the most salutary employment for people of leisure, and who find that time hangs heavily on their hands. We don't see anything in these objects that should detract from feminine grace or render women less competent to fulfill their part in the world.—Boston Transcript.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Of the new fashioned woman there's much been said—
Of her wanting to vote and a' that
And of her desire to wear men's attire,
His coat and his vest and a' that,
And a' that, and a' that.
She may wear trousers and a' that,
She may even ride a horse as men ride,
But a woman's a woman for a' that.
See yonder damsel passing by,
She's up to date and a' that,
She wears a man's hat, likewise his cravat,
His shirt and collar and a' that,
And a' that, and a' that,
His suspenders and cuffs and a' that,
But do what she can to imitate man
A woman's a woman for a' that.
The modern maid, her form arrayed
In sweater and bloomers and a' that,
Rides a "bike" exactly like
Her brother does and a' that.
She may wear bloomers for skirts and a' that,
Wear men's collars and shirts and a' that,
May wear vests if she will, but the fact remains still—
A woman's a woman for a' that.

Sparrows Trained to Fight.

That John Chinaman somewhere from some source inherited considerable sporting blood, though he may not cut much of a shine himself in a street brawl with urchins and sandlotters, is pretty generally known. That he has a wholesome respect for American justice is also a familiar fact. Cock fighting is prohibited, dog fighting likewise. So, in order to have just as much fun as he would at a cock or a dog fight, John has made experiments with cock sparrows, and the result is said completely to fill the measure of his happiness. The fighting sparrows are trained on the same principles as game cocks. Their wings are clipped and their spurs fitted to gaffs as keen as the point of a needle. They can soon be trained to make as good fighters as two Spanish roosters, and those who have witnessed an exhibition of this sort declare that next to a rat killing no Chinaman will admit that anything can surpass in interest a cocking main between two educated sparrows.—Washington Post.

The Box Plait.

The box plait has positively attained to the dignity of the keynote of the season. Not only is almost every blouse and skirt arranged in this fashion, but the latest sleeves are set into the shoulder seam in box plaits. Sometimes the latter, instead of starting from the shoulders, are carried up to the neck—a style which can hardly be considered becoming, but which may commend itself to those who, like the Athenians of old, are ever athirst for novelty.—New York Recorder.

Lamp Shades to Match.

It is customary now for house furnishers to order a lamp shade made of the same material as the wall drapery, curtains, upholstery or other appointments of the room in which the lamp is to be used, but the material is drawn down in rigid flutes to fit the shade and finished at the bottom with only a narrow gimp.

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These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge—climate delightful, waters eminently curative for

Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and Skin Diseases.

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Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,
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THE CELEBRATED.
ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
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THE GAYEST RESORT IN THE MOUNtains. Capacity 1,000. Opens June 1st. Rates reduced one-half. Considering quality of its Patrons Character of accommodation and

Cheapest Resort in America.

Waters recommended by the leading physicians. If a sufferer from Consumption, Indigestion, Scrofula, Catarrh, Diarrhœa, Female Troubles, &c. or need gayety, surrounded with a superb class of people, write for pamphlet and be convinced. This is a panacea for your troubles. Dr. Isaiah White, of Richmond, Medical Director. JAMES A. FRAZIER, Managing Receiver.
may 11 2m

Alleghany Springs, Va.

The greatest Dyspepsia water known. Endorsed by the State Medical Society, and awarded gold medal and diploma at World's Fair, Chicago. Most popular Summer resort in the mountains of Virginia. Elevation 1,700 feet. Beautiful lawn of 40 acres. Fine walks and drives, good livery. Band of Music. Terms moderate. Write for circular or pamphlet, containing testimonials from prominent physicians, and other parties of eminence. C. A. COLHOUN, Prop.
R. T. STYLL, M. D., Ph. G., Resident Physician.
June 2 tf

Cleveland Springs

With its Red, White and Blue Sulphur, Lithia, Chalybeate and freestone waters cannot be surpassed for their medicinal virtues. The proprietor is determined that the hotel shall not be surpassed for efficient help in each department. The table is first class with an abundance of fresh milk and butter from our own dairy. For circulars and full information, address

J. B. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
June 25 tf Shelby, N. C.

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C. P. NAIR,
july 10 tf Manager.

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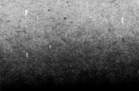


Schedule in Effect June 1, 1895.

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 a. m, 10 a. m., 3.00, 5.20 and 7.35 p. m.
Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.20 p. m.
Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and p. m.
June 1 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895

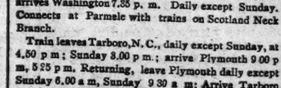
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND	
6	8		5	7
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15	"	Lv.... Surry street....Ar	6 50	A M
10 43	3 47	Lv...Jacksonville.....Lv	4 30	10 48
11 29	4 30	Lv....Maysville.....Lv	3 30	10 09
11 43	4 50	Lv...Pollocksville.....Lv	3 01	9 55
12 35	5 10	Ar...Newbern.....Lv	2 37	9 30
	6 57	Ar—Morehead City—Lv		8 07
P M	P M		P M	

Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort. Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H A. WHITING,
General Manage
J. W. MARTINIS,
Traffic Manager. June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 3.59 p m, Petersburg 5.45 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 9.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkinson 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.18 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.30 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.35 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.03 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 39 p m. Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.32 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7.38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1895

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Stro g and Higher—Corn Steady at Better Prices—Pork Products Closed Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The tide changed in wheat to-day. For two days the bears had been having things their own way and were disposed to rashly presume that they had hammered the market into such a condition that it was helpless and without ability to revive. They discovered their mistake and to their sorrow this morning. Arguments against prices were useless and the market at one time to-day sold 3c over the final figures of yesterday. The short lines which had increased on a previously descending market had become rather unwieldly and their covering was a matter of considerable difficulty, accompanied by more or less anxiety. Some one posted a newspaper clipping, which, upon the authority of the London *Times*, reported an extraordinary deficiency in the English crop, and stated that it would devolve on America to make good the shortage. A private Liverpool cable reported the Argentine crop prospects poor, and New York wired that the shipments from that country last week aggregated but 100,000 bushels. A dispatch from San Francisco county stated that the yield for California would not exceed 700,000 tons. The above information attracted more attention and exerted a greater influence in to day's market than did the light exports from both coasts for the week (1,265,009 bushels) and the enlarged winter wheat movement. Before the close, however, one cent was taken from the best quotations of the day, mainly through realizing by those who had been benefitted by the rise. An important factor in the early strength was the failure of Liverpool to reflect yesterday's decline in American markets. Closing continental cables were lower. September wheat opened from 70¼ to 70½c, advanced to 75⅝, receded to and closed at 71⅝ to 75¾—2½c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and 2 to 2½c per bushel higher.

Corn—The opening on corn was steady, but prices very early began to sagg off and that, in the presence of the firmness in wheat. September wheat openeb about 43⅛, sold between 43¼ and 42⅛, closing at 43¼—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ½c per bushel lower, closing steady.

Oats—Activity was not known in the oats market. The movement of prices was so low as to scarcely receive notice. The motive came from the corn market. With the close September was ⅛cents higher than yesterday; cash oats were about steady.

Provisions—Lower hogs had no effect on the tone of the prices, the strength of wheat serving as a steadying factor. At the close September pork was 2½c lower than yesterday, and September lard and ribs each 2½ cents higher. The domestic markets were quiet and steady and Liverpool unchanged.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

Total Visible Supply of Cotton—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,914,132 bales, of which 2,573,982 bales are American, against 2,420,950 and 1,948,750 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 2,972 bales. No receipts from the plantations. Crop in sight 9,671,151 bales.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined three to four points, then rallied slightly and closed quiet at a net decline of two to three points, with sales of only 21,000 bales. Private letters to commission houses here report an improvement in the crop prospects. Liverpool declined one to one and one-half points for future delivery. Spot sales were 5,000 bales at easier but good prices. The *Chronicle's* report on the whole was favorable. Rather too much moisture is reported at some points. In the Gulf section needed rain has fallen and in a number of districts in Texas, also. The world's visible supply shows a loss for the week of 151,000 bales, including 116,000 bales of American cotton. Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 7c for middling uplands, with sales of 419 bales for spinning. Houston received 100 bales, none of which was new, whereas a year ago today its receipts were 78 bales of which 13 were new.

To-day's features: There was very little business, and naturally the fluctuations were confined to very narrow limits. The news on the whole was bearish, and prices declined slightly. The crop news in the main was favorable, though selling was reported in a few localities of western Texas, and Graham in that State reported complaints of "sharp-shooters," while the Texas State report says the crop is two or three weeks late, though the week ending July 22 was generally favorable and the plant was fruiting nicely. Heavy rains fell in the Southwest, but they had no effect. The continent bought a little and there was some local covering, but dullness and depression in Liverpool and favorable crop reports dominated the market and caused a weaker tone, though there was a slight recovery before the close.

MILLIKEN ARRESTED

For House-Breaking and Attempted Assault on Judge Phillips' Daughter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 27.—A private dispatch received here to-day from La Grange, Tenn., announces the arrest there this morning of Benj. Harrison Milliken, private secretary to Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who was indicted by the grand jury at Washington on a warrant sworn out by Judge Phillips, charging him with house-breaking and attempted assault on his daughter, Miss Gertrude Phillips, on the night of July 4th last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The news of the arrest of Benjamin Harrison Milliken, at La Grange, Tenn., this morning caused no surprise among his friends in Washington who knew his whereabouts and were aware that he would have returned voluntarily to meet the charge against him as soon as he had arranged certain business matters.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 55@1 57½.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts 66 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15@1 25; receipts 778 barrels.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 2,000 casks. Rosin firm at the decline; sales 8,000 barrels; quotations: A B C $1 20, D $1 30, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 75, K $2 00, M $2 30, N $2 45, window glass $2 65, water white $2 85.

Valkyrie III sailed from Gourock for New York at 2.40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

Conservatives Have a Majority in the House of Commons—The Coomb's Murderers—Great Britain and the Powers—Cotton Crop Statistics—The Chinese War Loan.

LONDON, July, 27.—The new Parliament is now practically completed, only four constituencies remaining to be polled. It is lucky for the Liberal Unionists that the ministry was formed before the Conservatives had an idea that they would appear in the House with a majority great enough to defy a secession on the part of the Liberal Unionists or a coalition of all the parties. Already influential conservatives are urging leaders of that party to reconstruct the Government, giving the Conservatives increased representation therein. It would be difficult to reshuffle the cards so recently dealt out, but at the Carlton Club it is thought that Lord Salisbury will try to do it. The Cabinet will meet on Tuesday, when the question of removing Mr. William Court Gully from the speakership of the House of Commons and the substitution in his stead of Sir Matthew White Ridley, at present Secretary of State for the Home Department, will be discussed. Mr. Gully stands to win no matter what attitude the Cabinet may take. Should he be allowed to retain the office, he will, of course, have all the honors and emoluments attaching thereto. Should he be removed to make room for a member of the Goverment party, he will receive a pension of £4,000 annually and perhaps be made a peer, though this latter is by means a certainty.

Japan has given instructions that the whole of the proceeds of the Chinese loan raised in Paris be transferred to London. A portion of the money thus secured will be paid out through London on account of debts incurred through the war, while another portion will be expended in the purchase of ships and stores. The French bankers dislike this scheme very much, but there is no way they can prevent the transfer of the money.

A report of the Neill Brothers, issued at Manchester on Wednesday, giving the estimate of Henry Neill, of New Orleans, on the acreage and condition of the American cotton crop had a distinct bearish effect on the market. Mr. Neill calculates that the reduction of acreage under cotton this season is ten per cent. and the total acreage at 197,000,000, which it is estimated will yield between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bales. The *Statist*, commenting on the situation, says that the operators who are expecting a very small crop must abandon that notion, adding that there will be an ample supply of the staple for the next twelve months, that the excess supplies are likely to amount to fully 1,250,000 bales over last year.

Delegates from fifty of the leading shipping firms, including the Cunard, White Star and American lines, have had an interview with the Hon. George N. Curson, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and asked him to request the Government to abolish the imports levied under the name of light dues, and not to give the carrying of mails to German or other steamers without placing them under the regulations of the Board of Trade. Mr. Curson promised to attend to the grievances of the shipowners, and advised them to form a party in the House of Commons to specially watch shipping interests.

The defense in the case of the 13-year-old boy Coombs, who is held to answer to the charge of having murdered his mother by stabbing her with a dagger, will be that he is a sufferer from an abnormal brain condition. His cranium is misshaped and his physique is unusually developed. He has a history of extraordinary depravity. Years ago he obtained money by forging statements that his mother was ill. He did not betray a trace of emotion while in the dock. He is clever and resolute, and has been a liar and thief from an early age. His home surroundings were blameless, but he has been a mystery.

Since a large Conservative party in the House of Commons is seen to be assured, there is a resurgence of jingoism in the press and from the platform. This condition of affairs heralds a stormy time if Prime Minister Salisbury should seek to satisfy the aspirations of his followers. The foreign papers are all alert to the situation.

The French papers are assiduously advocating the use of the Franco-Russian alliance to drive Great Britain out of Egypt and meet her intrigues with the Porte. The Italian papers claim that the change of Government here will result in revival of the Salisbury-Crispi *entente*, while the Berlin and Vienna journals hail the restoration of a conservative policy, declaring that it is almost tantamount to the incorporation of Great Britain into the triple alliance.

The *Globe* of this city to-day strikes a key-note, advocating the boldest attack by Great Brstain on France at every point where their interests may come in collision. France, the paper says, must be made to understand that there is no hope of the evacuation of Egypt until Great Britain deems the time fitting. It adds that the ridiculous claims of France to the extension of her sphere of influence in the Soudan must be met by a British advance from Uganda and from Egypt simultaneously. The Mahdi should be suppressed by a campaign from Egypt and Great Britain should hold sway from the upper Nile to Alexandria.

PARIS, July 27.—Later details of the railway accident which occurred near St. Brieuc, yesterday, show that the disaster was much greater than was at first reported. Twelve persons were killed outright and fifty others were more or less seriously injured, some of them fatally. Eight carriages were smashed into splinters. The train was being drawn by two engines, the engineers and firemen of both of which were killed. The cause of the derailment of the train is not known.

In Siam the French claims to the East bank of the Mekong river must not be allowed. Siam, it declares, is ripe for a British protectorate. Continuing, it says that Russia cannot be permitted to acquire Port Lazereffe. Anyhow, if she does acquire that place, Great Britain must receive a *quid pro quo*. These musts and must-nots fairly represent the ideas entertained by the conservatives and it will be seen should the Government make an attempt to carry them to their logical conclusion, there will be stormy times ahead diplomatically, if not otherwise.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, dealing with the subject of the French Chinese treaty, accuses France of breach of faith in obtaining from China territory included in the Anglo-French Bufferstan agreement of 1893, and establishing a fortified post therein. This territory, the paper declares, must be abandoned. It is still further intolerable that France still occupies Chantabun, thereby defying her promise to evacuate that place when the Franco-Siamese treaty should be carried out.

The arrogant tone of the article ignoring French intentions and France's military and naval strength will most assuredly cause an outburst of Chauvinism that will render the maintenance of peace impossible, unless the government shall withstand the demands of the parties making them.

Lord Salisbury has promptly sent a protest to Pekin and Paris against China ceding or France accepting territory that is and was not held by China.

A WILD RUMOR

About Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SALT LAKE, July 27.—A dispatch from Market Lake at 1 o'clock this morning, says: "Pay no attention to wild rumor about Indian troubles. All is quiet at Jackson's Hole."

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Commissioner Browning, of the Indian Bureau, this morning received a telegram from Agent Tetter, dated Idaho Falls, Idaho, saying. "I have joined General Copponger en route to Jackson's Hole. The Indian police who have returned from Jackson's Hole state that the Indians there will not resist the troops." The telegram was received at 5.21 this a. m., and was evidently sent by letter about 2 o'clock. Commissioner Browning says the troops left the cars at Idaho Falls because the roads across the country from that point afforded better marching than from any other. The telegram from Agent Tetter was sent at a later hour than the Press dispatches, and inasmuch as there is no mention in it of a massacre, Mr. Browning is inclined to think the couriers, whose stories formed the basis of the reports, grossly deceived the officials.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning received a telegram this afternoon from Agent Teller at Market Lake, stating that a man had come in direct from Jackson's Hole and reported all safe there when he left. The Commissioner says he is in no wise alarmed at the report from Oregon that a trouble similar to that with the Bannocks will be had with the Indians in Oregon in regard to the hunting laws unless the Department takes immediate action in the matter. He says that complaints are often made by various communities against the Indians hunting and the Jackson's Hole episode only furnishes food for a story in this connection.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Editor of the Asheville Citizen Sentenced by Judge Ewart to Fine and Imprisonment—An Appeal Taken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, July 27.—In the case of E. G. Ewart, Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court, against Frank W. Robinson, editor of the *Citizen*, for contempt, the editor appeared to-day, by J. S. Adams, Lock Craig, J. D Murphy and Judge Charles Moore, prominent members of the Asheville Bar, who had volunteered their services to defend the editor. The answer of the *Citizen* to the charge of contempt was that the editorial complained of did not report the proceedings of the Court unfairly. The criticism was made in pursuance of the rights of the press under the constitution of the United States, and North Carolina as well. The editor further denied that he intended any contempt of court, and under decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina it was believed by all the attorneys that this purging of the defendant settled the matter. To the surprise of all present, however, Judge Ewart, after a long decision from the bench, during which he displayed great feeling, ended by sentencing the editor of the *Citizen* to pay a fine of $250 and be imprisoned in the common jail of Buncombe county for thirty days. Bond was fixed at $2,000 and in a few minutes the bond was made up by leading citizens, bankers, merchants and others of the city, and the editor was released from the custody of the court. An appeal was at once taken to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the case will be fought by the best legal talent in the State.

NORFOLK LIBEL SUIT.

A Verdict Against the Pilot Publishing Co, for $1,600 Damages.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, July 27.—The jury in the case of John E. Massey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, against the Norfolk (Va.) *Pilot* and others, for libel, this afternoon rendered a verdict giving Mr. Massey $1,600 damages against the *Pilot* Publishing Co., Sam W. Small and R. E. Byrd. The jury, before leaving their room, took a pledge not to divulge the individual standing, consequently nothing is known as to how they stood, except that ten of the members were for heavy damages, ranging as high as $30,000. One was for giving Mr. Massev 1 cent, and another was in favor of the defence. Judge Heath, of counsel for the defence, moved to set aside the verdict which was refused by Judge Prentis. It is said that the defence will not take an appeal. Mr. Massey's attorneys appear to be satisfied. One of them said that so far as the matter of money was concerned that $1,600 was as good as $16,000, as nothing could be made out of the *Pilot* Co., Small or Byrd, and that all Mr. Massey really desired was vindication before the country.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

St. Louis—St. Louis 2; Brooklyn 6.

Chicago—Chicago 7; Washington 10.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg-New York game called at the end of the third inning on account of rain.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati 12; Philadelphia 4.

Cleveland—Cleveland 2; Boston 8.

Louisville—Louisville 6; Baltimore 22.

Lynchburg—The Lynchburg-Roanoke game postponed on account of rain.

Norfolk—Norfolk 6; Petersburg 6. Game called in the eleventh inning on account of darkness.

New Orleans—New Orleans 2; Evansville 5.

Richmond, Va.—Richmond 2; Portsmouth 5.

Mobile—Mobile 11; Atlanta 3.

MANY ARRESTS MADE

At Oakley, O., for Betting on Horse Races.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CINCINNATI, O, July 27.—It became known to-day that ninety-two men were arrested at Oakley race track late yesterday afternoon. The men arrested include every bookmaker, sheet writer and all other employes of the bookies. The warrants were sworn out by the Rev. J. J. Hopkins, pastor of the Norwood Presbyterian Church, and Dr. J. Weyer. The charge is that of "receiving bets on the speed of a horse, which is contrary to the laws of Ohio."

BANK STATEMENT

Weekly Statement of Associated Banks.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve increase, $3,504,450; loans decrease, $750,000; specie increase, $928,100; legal tenders, increase $3,233,500; deposits increase $2,624,600; circulation increase, $99,600. The banks now hold $41,996,635 in excess of legal requirements.

There will be services at Brooklyn Baptist Church to-day at 11 a m and 8 p m by the pastor, Rev R E Peele. Sunday school at 4 p m.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COTTON BULLETIN.

An Interesting Feature of the Agricultural Department's Latest Report on the Production and the Price of the Staple.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—An interesting feature of the latest bulletin of the Agricultural Department on the production and price of cotton for one hundred years is a chronological table giving a summary of events relating to the growth and consumption of cotton. It appears from the record that the first cotton mill in the United States was built at Beverly, Mass., in 1787, and eight years later a good quality of Georgia cotton was offered in New York at 1s 6d a pound. When the nineteenth century began there were five cotton mills in the United States. Its manufacture had been begun in Switzerland and Saxony in 1803. A duty of 10s 8d a pound was imposed in Great Britian on raw cotton imported. Cotton was in great demand during the last ten years of the eighteenth century, and prices were consequently very high. In 1889 occurred the long drought and cotton worm, both tending to shorten the crop. The famous Cotton Planters' Convention was held at Macon in this year, and led to annual conventions at other places.

Speaking of the prices of the decade ending with 1850, the report says: "So far as prices are concerned this was the most remarkable decade in the history of cotton planting in this country. Not only were the lowest prices on record reached in the United States, but it was the longest known period of continuously low prices. It was remarkable, also, for unprecedently large crops, with one or two exceptions, and for the enormous accumulation of stocks in Great Britain."

The reverse is true of the succeeding decade. "Both planters and manufacturers enjoyed a period of unexampled prosperity during the decade. Although there were wars and political disturbances in Europe, and a financial panic both at home and abroad (1858), with a suspension of specie payments in New York, consumption increased greatly in Europe and America, keeping fair pace with the gradually increasing crops, and thus maintaining unusual prices with unusual uniformity and profit to planters and manufacturers."

THE HOLMES BUTCHERIES.

Further Disclosures of Human Remains in the Cellar of the Murderer's Castle in Chicago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July, 27.—The workingmen who are digging in the cellar of the Holmes' castle where yesterday they found bones and tufts of hair (human), at 11 o'clock this morning came upon additional bones and those working in the ash heap under the tin shop dug up a large bunch of human hair, the length averaging from ten to twelve inches. An examination of the relics was made by Dr. Robinson and he expressed the opinion that the hair was from the head of a female and that it was brown, but is now discolored with mud and quick lime has caused it to decay. The bones, which were at first supposed to be from the body of an adult, were pronounced soup bones, and the detectives say the butcher distributed them to confuse the police should they ever make an investigation.

Chief Badenoch has detailed men to investigate the suspicion that Horace Williams, brother of Minnie and Annie Williams, was murdered by Holmes. There is every reason to believe that this is true because the young man had his life insured for $2,500 in favor of his sister Minnie, which was equivalent to making Holmes the beneficiary. Wm. Capps, the Fort Worth attorney, now in the city, advanced this theory this morning. He thinks Horace was killed in May or June, 1893, before the sisters disappeared. He lived in Denver and it is believed that Holmes and Minnie visited that city several times.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau Seeking to Improve the Service.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Professor Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, has issued a new order to officials of the service impressing upon them the importance of giving special attention to those agricultural, commercial and other property interests in their localities that are liable to be injuriously affected by unusual severe weather conditions, such as cold waves, frosts, heavy rains or snows, violent windstorms, etc., to the end that those interests may be protected as far as possible by timely warnings of the expected occurrence of the kinds mentioned. The order provides how this information shall be disseminated, and places much of the work at the discretion of the local officials. Warnings are thus to be sent to railroad officials, telegraph companies, and every other interest that will spread the news of impending changes in the weather sufficiently severe to demand the immediate attention of the public. The intention of the order is to bring the service up to a degree of efficiency where it shall not only predict the weather but afford some practical result to the agricultural and commercial interests by letting them know of critical changes in time to protect property.

A LIFE SENTENCE

For a Man Who Attempted to Wreck Railroad Train in Michigan.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

IONIA, MICH., July 27.—Case Waterman, whose home is in Lowell, a few miles west of this place, and who was arrested last night, charged with attempting to wreck the evening express train on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad last Monday night, was arraigned in the Circuit Court this afternoon and pleading guilty as charged, he was sentenced by Judge Davis to thirty years in the State prison at Jackson. As Waterman is forty-eight years of age, this is practically a life sentence.

WARM WIRELETS.

Robert Carver was killed by his half-brother, Simon Howard, at Braganza, Ga., yesterday.

William Willis, President Cleveland's coachman, who was stricken with paralysis Wednesday last, died yesterday.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—91 casks spirits turpentine, 151 bbls rosin, 19 bbls tar, 19 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—45 casks spirits turpentine, 286 bbls rosin, 58 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—66 casks spirits turpentine, 352 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—12 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 202 casks; rosin, 789 bbls; tar, 91 bbls; crude turpentine, 38 bbls.

When Travelling,

whether on pleasure bent or business take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Business Opportunities.—$200 monthly guaranteed. Manufacturing concern wants representative in Wilmington or any city not taken. Must have few hundred dollars cash to pay for goods on delivery after orders are secured. F. E. Vail, Morse Building, New York. jy 28 1t

For Rent—One of the finest Halls in the city. Situated on the Northeast corner of Front and Princess streets. Ventilation from all sides. Also all conveniences. Apply to Sol. Bear, 20 Market street. jy 28 1t

The School Committee of District No. 2 will receive bids until July 31st for the erection of a school house on Ann street, near Seventh, reserving the right to reject any of all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co. jy 27 3t

Pears, five barrels Nice Pears just received. Also Watermelons and Apples. Neill McKinnon, No. 13 South Water street. c21

$5.00 annual membership in Y. M. C. A. Baths, Gymnasium, Library, Lectures, School. But it must be spot cash. Reduced from $8.00 only to October. jy 28 1m

$25.00 to $50.00 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work, a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 23 tf

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Citizen's B. and L. Association.

THE 2nd SERIES OF STOCK IN THE CITizen's Building and Loan Association will mature August 31st. All unredeemed stock in that series will be paid one hundred dollars per share on and after September 5th, prox., and all holders of redeemed shares can have their mortgages cancelled, and their notes and mortgage deeds surrendered on and after that date. The Tenth Series will be opened next Saturday, August 3rd. There are a few shares not taken: Those desiring stock in the Tenth Series will leave their names with the undersigned on or before that date. JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR., JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

Until August 1st

The liberal discount (25c on the dollar) limit on

Dry Goods,

Carpets, Mattings, &c.,

To August 1st, only a few more days, on all goods except Sheetings, Shirtings and Spool Cotton.

R. M. McINTIRE.

july 28 11t

What's the Matter With the Sterling ?

"SHE'S ALL RIGHT." FIRST IN ONE-quarter mile 36 seconds race; first in one-half mile 1.08; first in three-quarter mile race at Ocean View races yesterday evening. Buy one and be satisfied. It will always carry you to VICTORY. Fastest on earth, built like a watch and never needs repairs.

M. P. TAYLOR, JR., Agent, 26 North Front street.

Tribune, Stormer, Lovell, Diamond, Dianas. First class repair shop. Wheels for rent. jy 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday, Aug. 3
CROATAN,	Saturday, Aug. 10

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday, Aug. 3
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday, Aug. 10

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, July 30
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday, Aug. 6

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jy 14 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Women Watch for the

Items that suit you best and prices that you think are cheap. This is our moving price and means all cash.

Check homespun 29 inches wide 3¼c a yard; Check homespun, 29 inches wide at 4½ and 5c; heavy white homespun ⅞ yards at 4c; Rockingham AA, 1 yard wide 4½c; Rockingham A, the heaviest homespun, at 5c; Bleaching, 1 yard, 4½c, better at 5 and 6c. Andrasscroggin bleaching at 7c, one yard wide.

Fruit of the Loom, one yard wide, 8c. fine line of heavy dress Ginghams at 5c. Apron checks, all colors, at 5c; with borders, fine goods, 42 inches wide, at 8c. White Lawn at 4 to 18c. 41-inches wide fine white and black, nicely embroidered Shirt Flouncing at 25c, regular price 69c. White Skirt Lace, 42-inches, beautiful goods, 29c, worth 60c. Decorated muslin, worth 10 and 12½c, now going at 8c. Crinkle Crepon in Cream, with blue-black finish, stripe through it, long goods, at 6½c, worth 10c. White Marseilles, beautiful goods, worth 35c, our price 18c. Shirt Waists—Silk finish, Cream, Blue, Black, Red, and Figured, 18 inches wide, at 25c per yard. Dress Lining and Stiffening of all kinds. Spool cotton basting thread at 1c a spool; Dragon at 2c; Coats' thread, all colors and numbers, at 4c a spool. In Hosiery we have children's black hose, Nos. 4½, 5, 6 and 7, for 5c a pair; larger sizes at 10c a pair. This is a special price. Ladies' long leg, London shape Hose, seamless, at 10c a pair, or 3 pair for 25c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop. of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

july 28 tf

Certainly she need Shoes to complete her costume. It is a large want and to meet the case fully the Shoes should be selected from our stock. Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Oxfords contains all the latest styles. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you. Don't buy until you have seen our $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Oxfords. If you will give us a call you will find that for latest styles and low prices we cap the climax.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jy 28 tf

SPECIAL SALE!

SATURDAYS ONLY.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

BROOKLYN CASH STORE.

Men's and Boy's Undershirts 13½c each.
Men's and Boy's Overshirts 13½c each.
Ladies' 10c Vests 4c each.
Men's regular made Suspenders 7c each.
15c fast black Socks and Stockings 10c per pair.
50c Corsets, Saturdays only, 39c each.
12½c Zephyr Ginghams, pretty styles, 5c per yard.
12½c figured Lawn, 32-inch wide, 5c per yard.
Bleaching and Unbleaching only 3c per yard.
7c Unbleaching, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
10c linen finish Handkerchiefs 5c.
58c Negligee Shirts 35c each.
$1.25 Negligee Shirts 88c each.
25c all Silk Neckties only 13c each.
10c Ribbon, all colors, 5c per yard.
Yard wide Sea Island Cotton 4c per yard.
52-inch Turky Red Table Cloth 18c per yard,
5c Toilet Soap 2c per cake.
8c White Lawn, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
Pins, Saturday only, 1c per paper.
$1.50 Men's Tan Lace Shoes $1.19 per pair.
$1.50 Men's Low Shoes $1.19 per pair.
Men's $3.00 Calf Shoes $1.50 per pair.
Ladies' Opera Slippers 35c per pair.
Men's and Boy's 50c rub. bot. Shoes 35c per pair.
Ladies' $1.25 Com. Sense and Tip Slippers 89c.
Ladies' and Children's $1.25 Pat. Leather Sandals 89c, and lots of other bargains.
Remember, Saturdays only.
Do not wait too long, as lots of these bargains cannot be duplicated.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Next to Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00.
Phone 118. july 27 tf

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF PIER.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1895,

Clyde Line Steamers for

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

and GEORGETOWN, S. C.,

will sale Saturdays at 3.00 p. m., from Pier 49, E. R., between Clinton and Montgomery streets, near the Receiving Station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., instead of Pier 29, E. R., as heretofore.

Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Gen'l Agts.

5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THEO. G. EGER, Traf. Mgr.

july 27 1w

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars

Of various brands and prices.
Soap, Starch, Lye, Potash,
Baking Powders, Soda, Milk,
Flour, Meal, Grits,
Sugars, Coffees, &c. &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 20 D&W tf

Half-Holiday.

BY Agreement with all other Barbers of the city our shop will close every Friday afternoon at Ten o'clock. Our patrons will please take notice, and oblige us by calling on Friday morning.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS, Experts in Barbering, South Front St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UN-ZA-RE PRI-SA-ZINO

BILL IG MADE.

FROM

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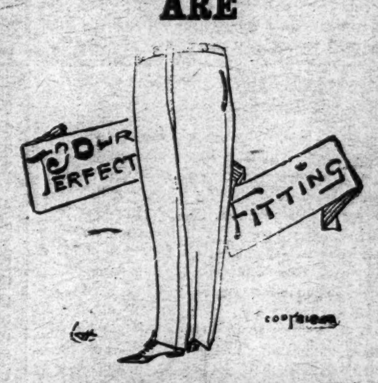

$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2 50. Bath Suits $1 00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,

July 12 tf

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Poland Springs Water.
Fonticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga, Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Apollinaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hunyadi Janos.
Hunyadi Matjas.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS

of New England.

STATE.	Total Savings Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.
Vermont	$28,628,516	92,239	$303 20
Maine	47,781,166	140,541	340 02
N. Hampshire..	65,727,019	159,782	411 35
Connecticut	116,406,675	305,951	380 47
Massachusetts...	369,536,385	1,131,203	326 67
New York......	574,269,972	1,477,819	388 20

If you will deposit twenty-five cents per day with us there will be to your credit, at the end of five years, an amount greater than the average deposit in any of these States. Don't you think it is worth an effort?

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

jy 10 tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS
COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

ap 28 tf

State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover.

Hansen & Smith,
vs.
Argyle Lumber & Shingle Co.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county to the undersigned, Receivers appointed in the above entitled cause, directed, we will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Court House Door of Robeson county, in Lumberton, N. C., on the 25th day of July, 1895, the following described property. One saw and shingle mill situated at Alma, Robeson County, N. C.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
G. B. PATTERSON,
Receivers.

For fuller description of the above property apply to Geo. H. Howell, Wilmington, N. C., or G. B. Patterson, Maxton, N. C. je 25 30t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT STOCK

—AT—

FISHBLATE'S One Price Clothing House.

Men's All-wool Suits,

Sewed with Silk, $5, up.

Children's Sailor Suits, $1.00.

Children's All-wool Suits, $1 up.

It is not our aim, nor has it ever been, to sell cheap Clothing.

If there is one thing we do avoid, it is "Shoddy Goods."

If you buy from us, remember—"Your money back if you want it."

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

may 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Schools and Colleges.

St. Mary's School For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

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Oak Ridge Institue.

"Stands in the forefront of Southern Fitting Schools:" Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; nearly $40,000 in buildings and equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level; in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost," our motto: Write for Catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Oak Ridge, N. C.

jy 14 tf

NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

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PEACE Institute for Young Ladies

RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Send for illustrated catalogue to

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

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VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, VA.

57th Year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough Courses in general and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering. Degrees conferred in course: Grad: V. M. I., and Bachelor Science; in *Post Grad.* courses, Master Science, Civil Engineer. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of $36 50 per month, as an *average* for the four years, *exclusive of outfit.*

GEN. SCOTT SHIP, Superintendent.

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RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL, ASHEVILLE.

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR Boys. Climate unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in all departments. Students prepared for entrance to or advanced standing in College or University. References—The Bishop of N. C., ex-Mayor T. W. Patton of Asheville, etc. For further information, testimonials, announcements for next session, etc, address T. H. T WRIGHT, Asheville, N. C.

T. H. T. WRIGHT, Head Master. jy 24 1m

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for girls. Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. ROLAND PARK, near Baltimore, Md.

jy 21 2m* su we fri

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.

may 7 3m

Nursery Stock.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent of the Mount Hope Nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., for this district, to solicit orders for all nursery stock, will canvass the city and explain the nature of all shrubberies, seeds and fruits. Sold by Ellwanger & Barry, Proprietors of the largest Nurseries in the United States. All stock guaranteed. The undersigned being a resident of this city and a land scape gardner, will give all stock his personal attention.

JOHN KNIGHT, The Land Scape Gardner.

jy 18 tf